

INVENTORY
OF
MONUMENTS AND SITES
OF
NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

PART I
SIVAGANGA CIRCLE



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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**INVENTORY
OF
MONUMENTS AND SITES
OF
NATIONAL IMPORTANCE**

(VOL. I, PART 1)

SRINAGAR CIRCLE

01 TO 69



Vaikuntha Vishnu, Avantipur



Tomb of Zain-ul-Abidin's mother, Srinagar



**INVENTORY
OF
MONUMENTS AND SITES
OF
NATIONAL IMPORTANCE**

(VOL. I, PART 1)

SRINAGAR CIRCLE

83540

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PREFACE

It was proposed that during the 50th year of the Independence of India an Inventory of the Monuments and Sites of National Importance under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) be launched. ASI has a list of centrally protected monuments and sites. It was felt that it would be better to have an Inventory with some details of the monuments and sites alongwith their plans and photographs so that it could cater to the needs of the heritage administrators, scholars and tourists. Since the collection of data in the desired format and the latest illustrations take considerable time due to the distance, inaccessible location of the monuments and sites and the prevailing conditions in different areas, it has been decided to bring out the Inventory in seven volumes in parts. The proposed volumes are as below :

Vol. I	Part 1	Srinagar Circle
	Part 2	Chandigarh Circle
	Part 3	Delhi Circle
Vol. II	Part 1	Jaipur Circle
	Part 2	Vadodara Circle
Vol. III	Part 1	Agra Circle
	Part 2	Lucknow Circle
Vol. IV	Part 1	Patna Circle
	Part 2	Calcutta Circle
	Part 3	Bhubaneshwar Circle
	Part 4	Guwahati Circle
Vol. V	Part 1	Bhopal Circle
	Part 2	Aurangabad Circle
	Part 3	Goa Mini Circle
Vol. VI	Part 1	Dharwar Circle
	Part 2	Bangalore Circle
Vol. VII	Part 1	Hyderabad Circle
	Part 2	Chennai Circle
	Part 3	Thrissur Circle

Since the compilation involves collection of data and editing of the material, a committee for the preparation of the Inventory has been set up under the chairmanship of Shri Jagat Pati Joshi, Former Director General of ASI and Shri Krishna Deva, Former Director, ASI as the advisor of the project. Dr. R. C. Agrawal, Director, coordinated the project and Dr. P.K. Trivedi as member of the committee has rendered valuable help. Shri Chhering Dorje, Superintending Archaeologist, Srinagar Circle collected all the basic data regarding the monuments/sites in his Circle and sent it alongwith illustrations for the present volume. It may be added that the names of the monuments and sites have been followed as per notifications.

In the preparation of the Inventory, Sarvashri Kewal Singh, Balbir Singh Jamwal, Ramesh Kaul, Virender Kaul and Naresh Upreti have given valuable assistance in checking the co-ordinates of the monuments and sites, preparing photographs and handling the computer. All of them deserve my thanks. I also thank Shri R.N. Kaw for designing the jacket.

The project has received part financial assistance from the Secretariat for the Commemoration of 50th Year of India's Independence, Government of India, which is gratefully acknowledged. I take this opportunity to thank Shri R.S. Bisht, Director (Publication), Shri Hoshlar Singh, Production officer, other staff in the Publication Section and M/s Bengal Offset Works for the printing of this publication.

A Hindi version of this part of Vol. I is under finalization and will be published shortly.

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INTRODUCTION

The state of Jammu and Kashmir (Lat. $32^{\circ} 17' - 37^{\circ} 5' N$; Long. $72^{\circ} 40' - 80^{\circ} 30' E$) is situated in the extreme northwest of India and its borders touch Afghanistan in the northwest, Pakistan in the west and China and Tibet in the north and east.

It has broadly three climatic and topographical zones, characterized by the alpine climate in the Ladakh region with dry and barren landscape to sub-tropical climate in the Jammu region with mountains slowly rising from the Panjab plains. The valley of Kashmir is situated between Pirpanjal and the Himalayan mountain ranges. The temperate climate, alpine vegetation, alluvial plain and availability of ample water supply make the valley a cradle of ancient cultures from the Neolithic and pre-Harappan times to the succeeding periods of history.

Through the centuries, the main routes of cultural and commercial intercourse between India and Central Asia passed through this region. Culturally, the Kashmir region has seen a convergence and diffusion of various religio-cultural traits which have played a significant role in history.

At present, there are sixty-nine monuments and sites protected in the state as Monuments of National Importance under the administrative jurisdiction of the Srinagar Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India.

01 ANCIENT SITE OF CHAKRADHAR (SEMTHAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Anantnag; **TEHSIL** : Anantnag
2. **LOCALITY** : Semthan (Lat. 33° 48' N; Long. 75° 09' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Under process
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Anantnag
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Situated in the *Vijayesvara-kshetra*, as mentioned in Kalhana's *Rajatarangini*, the excavation at the highest mound on a *Karewa* tableland in village Semthan has yielded a cultural sequence consisting of the pre-Mauryan, Mauryan, Indo-Greek, Kushana-Huna and medieval periods. The results have partially bridged the gap between the Neolithic and Historical periods.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The ancient site comprises several low and high mounds on the left bank of the Jhelum and lies near the town of Bijbehara or Vijbror and at about 44 km. from Srinagar on the Jammu-Srinagar National Highway.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) M.A. Stein (ed.), *Kalhana's Rajatarangini* (Bombay 1892), (2) S.L. Shali, *Kashmir: History and Archaeology Through the Ages* (New Delhi 1993).



General View of the Site



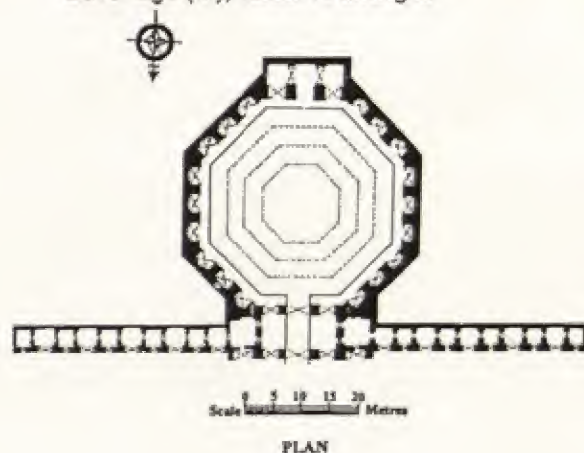
Terracotta Head



Terracotta Torso

02 MUGHAL ARCADE INCLUDING THE SPRING TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (VERINAG)

1. **DISTRICT** : Anantnag; **TEHSIL** : Doru (Anantnag)
2. **LOCALITY** : Verinag (Lat. 33° 30' N; Long. 75° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-9/66-C.I dated 22.08.1966
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Verinag
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The construction of an octagonal tank with arcade which now surrounds the natural spring was commenced by the emperor Jahangir (A.D.1605-27)and completed by Shah Jahan (A.D. 1628-58). The spring is reputed to be the source of the river Vitasta (now Jhelum).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated on the foot hills of Pirpanjal in the south side of the valley about 35 km from Anantnag.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) H.S. Jarret(tr.), *The Ain-i-Akbari* by Abul Fazl Allami, Vol.II (Calcutta 1891),(2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933), (3) Rogers and Beveridge (tr.), *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*.

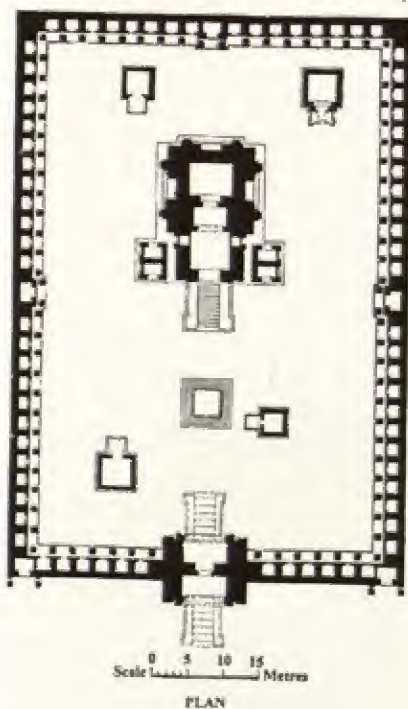


03 ANCIENT TEMPLE OF MARTAND TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (RANBELPUR / RANBIRSINGHPUR)

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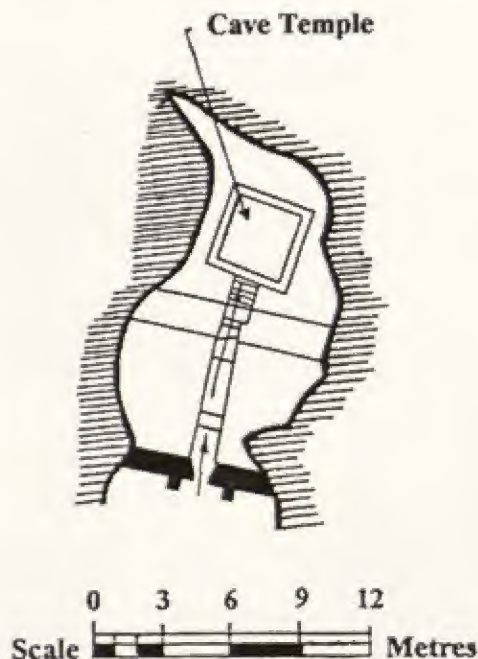


1. **DISTRICT** : Anantnag; **TEHSIL** : Anantnag
2. **LOCALITY** : Ranbelpur / Ranbirsinghpur (Lat. 33° 45' N ; Long. 75° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.**: F.4-26/64-C.1 dated 18.12.1964 .
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Anantnag
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Sun temple was built by Lalitaditya Muktapida in the eighth century A.D. It consists of a courtyard with the principal shrine in the middle and a colonnaded peristyle around. The peristyle contains eighty-four fluted columns. The entrance in the middle of western side of the quadrangle faces the sanctum. The walls are profusely decorated with pedimented niches. The main shrine has three distinct chambers and some of its walls are carved with images. There are also six subsidiary shrines in the courtyard.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated on the highest part of the *karewa* about 10 km east of Anantnag.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : 1) Debala Mitra, *Pandrethan, Avantipur and Martand* (New Delhi 1977), (2) M.A. Stein (ed.), *Kalhana's Rajatarangini* (Bombay 1892), (3) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).



04 BUMZUVA CAVE AND TEMPLE (BUMZUVA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Anantnag; **TEHSIL** : Anantnag
2. **LOCALITY** : Bumzuva (Lat. 33° 46' N; Long. 75° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Under process
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Anantnag
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The only important group of caves in Kashmir is located here. A temple is enshrined in one cave which has a trefoil arched doorway surmounted by a pediment and side walls. On stylistic consideration it is assignable to *circa* twelfth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : These caves are situated on the left bank of the Liddar river about 2 km north of village Mattan.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) M.A. Stein (ed.), *Kalhana's Rajatarangini* (Bombay 1892), (2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).

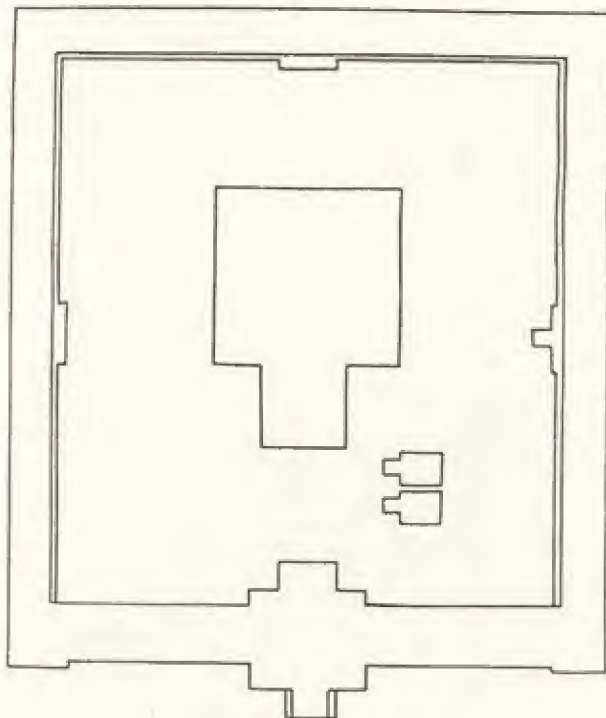


PLAN



05 DETHA MANDIR (BANDI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Baramulla; **TEHSIL** : Baramulla
2. **LOCALITY** : Bandi (Lat. 34° 10' N; Long. 74° 00' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Baramulla
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The temple is built on a high platform in the middle of the courtyard surrounded by a peristyle. The entrance is through a two-chambered gateway. It is assignable to *circa* tenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is located on the left bank of the river Jhelum below a foot hill on the route from Baramulla to Uri valley.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).



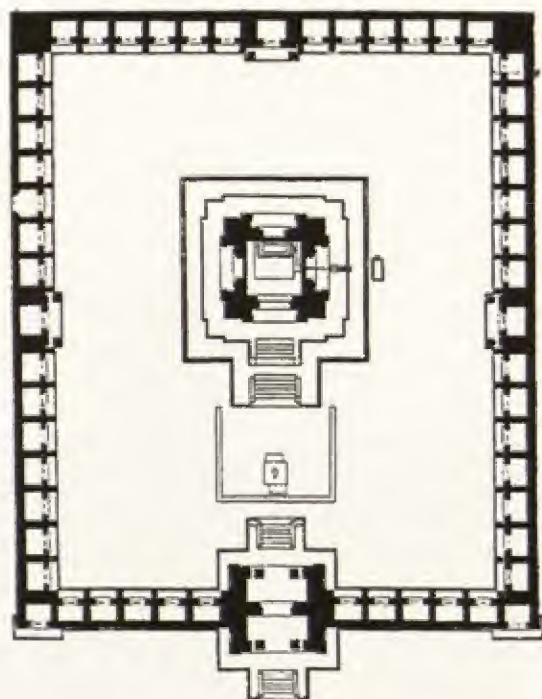
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06 ANCIENT TEMPLE TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (BUNIYAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Baramulla; **TEHSIL** : Uri
2. **LOCALITY** : Buniyar (Lat. 34° 08' N; Long. 74° 11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-2/65-C.1 dated 07.09.1965
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Baramulla
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This well-preserved temple, dedicated to Vishnu, stands on a two-tiered base in the middle of a quadrangle surrounded by a colonnaded peristyle. A lofty trefoil arch provides access to the square sanctum. It is attributed to *circa* eighth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated on the left bank of the river Jhelum enroute from Baramulla to Uri.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) M.A. Stein(ed.), *Kalhana's Rajatarangini* (Bombay 1892), (2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).



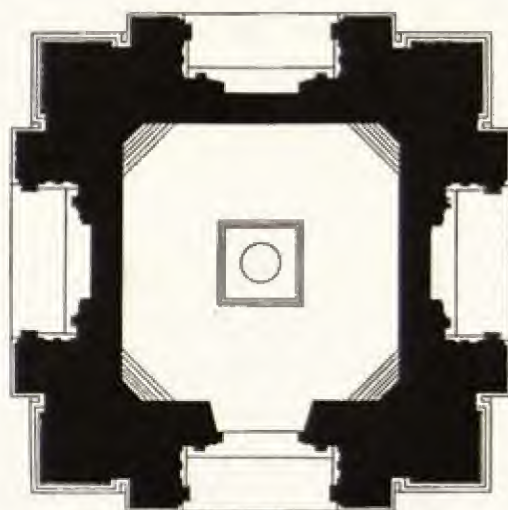
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PLAN



07 ANCIENT TEMPLE (FATEHGARH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Baramulla; **TEHSIL** : Baramulla
2. **LOCALITY** : Fatehgarh (Lat. $34^{\circ} 10' N$; Long. $74^{\circ} 19' E$)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Baramulla
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : A ruined large temple with a square sanctum. Fragment of a colossal Siva-linga is placed over a moulded platform in the cell. It may be attributed to *circa* ninth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated enroute from Baramulla to Uri.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) M.A. Stein(ed.), *Kalhana's Rajatarangini* (Bombay 1892).
(2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).



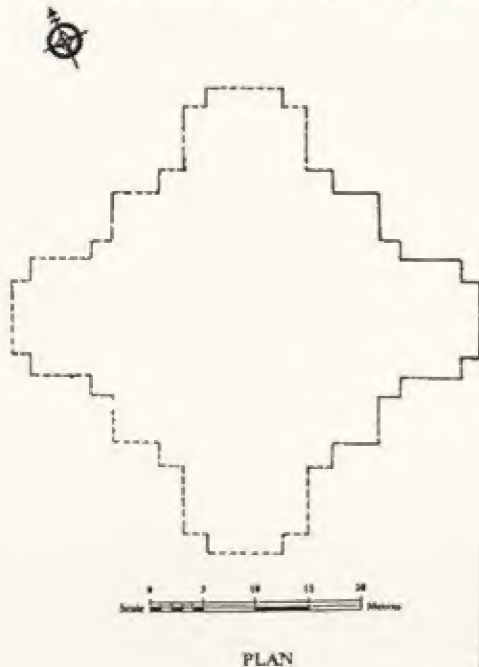
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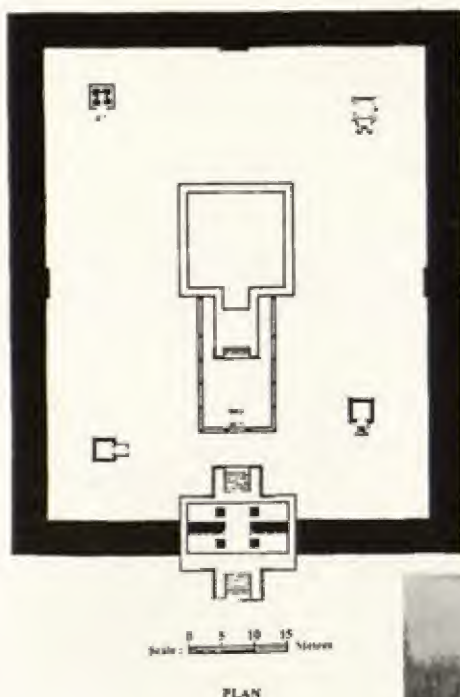
08 ANCIENT STUPA (EXCAVATED REMAINS) TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (USHKURA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Baramulla; **TEHSIL** : Baramulla
2. **LOCALITY** : Ushkura (Lat. $34^{\circ} 12' N$; Long. $74^{\circ} 21' E$)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-55/64-C.1 dated 26.05.1965
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Ushkura, originally Huvishkapura, was the ancient city founded by Huvishka, the Kushana king in the second century A.D. The excavations have revealed remains of the stupa and its surrounding wall which Lalitaditya built over an older structure in the middle of eighth century A.D. Only the lowest courses of the base are in position.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : This tiny hillock is situated on the left bank of the river Jhelum.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) M.A. Stein(ed.), *Kalhana's Rajatarangini* (Bombay 1892), (2) Michael W. Meister, *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Foundations of North Indian Style* (New Delhi 1988), (3) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).



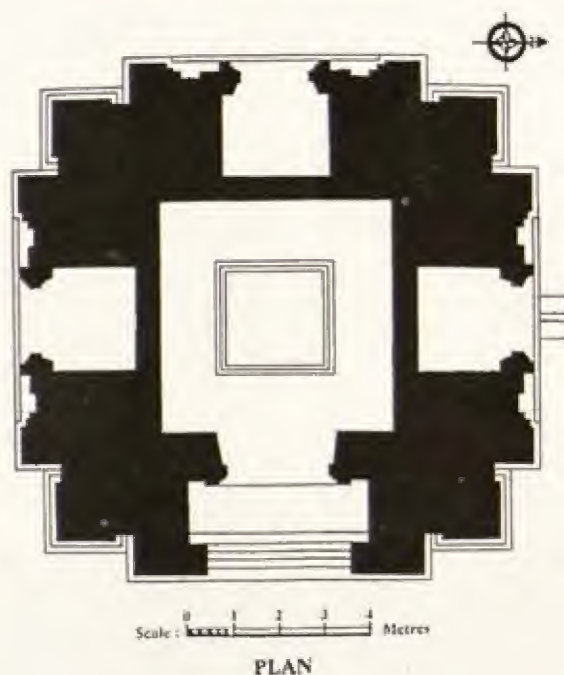
09 PARTAPSWAMI TEMPLE WITH FOUR SUBSIDIARY SHRINES TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (TAPPARWARIPORA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Baramulla; **TEHSIL** : Baramulla
2. **LOCALITY** : Tapparwaripora (Lat. 34° 12' N ; Long. 74° 31' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-13/63-C.1 dated 05.10.1963
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The temple is in the middle of a courtyard enclosed by a peristyle. It is assignable to the eleventh century A.D., and consists of a *garbhagriha* and a *mandapa*. It has subsidiary shrines in the courtyard. Only the plinth is preserved, rest of the superstructure has fallen.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the valley between Pattan and Baramulla.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) M.A. Stein(ed.), *Kalhana's Rajatarangini, a Chronicle of the kings of Kashmir*, 2 Vols. (Westminster 1900), (2) Pandit Anand Kaul, *Archaeological Remains in Kashmir* (Lahore 1935).



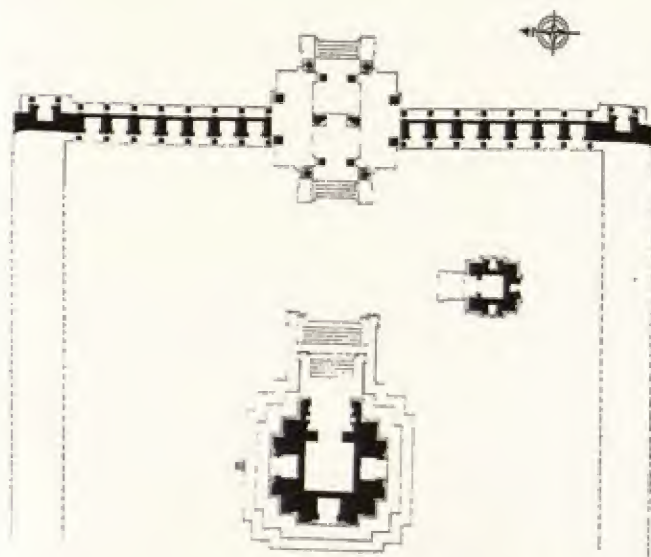
10 SANKARAGAURISVARA TEMPLE AND EXCAVATED STRUCTURES TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (PATTAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Baramulla; **TEHSIL** : Baramulla
2. **LOCALITY** : Pattan (Lat. 34° 05' N ; Long. 74° 32' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-13/63-C.I dated 05.10.1963.
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Built by Sankaravarman in the ninth century A.D., the temple is dedicated to Siva. It has a square sanctum with a portico having a trefoiled niche and a number of carved figures. The peristyle and plinth are buried underground. The entrance faces east.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated about 40 km northwest of Srinagar on Srinagar-Baramulla road.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) M.A. Stein(ed.), *Kalhana's Rajatarangini* (Bombay 1892), (2) Michael W. Meister, *et al* (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Foundations of North Indian Style* (New Delhi 1988).



11 SUGANDHESA TEMPLE (PATTAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Baramulla; **TEHSIL** : Baramulla
2. **LOCALITY** : Pattan (Lat. 34° 10' N ; Long. 74° 35' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Built by Sugandha, queen of Sankaravarman in the ninth century A.D., the temple has a square sanctum with a portico in front and a peristyle around. It is open on one side only and has trefoiled niches with sculptures on other sides.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the valley about 40 km northwest of Srinagar on Srinagar-Baramulla road.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) M.A. Stein(ed.), *Kalhana's Rajatarangini* (Bombay 1892), (2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kahsmir* (London 1933).



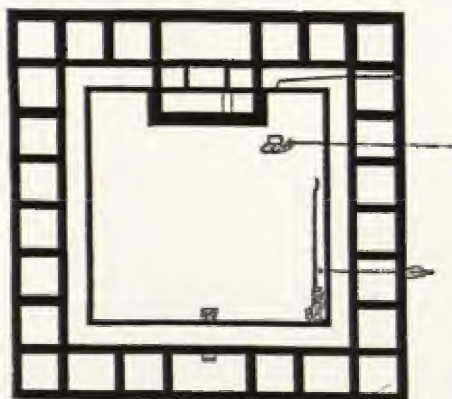
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Plan



12 ANCIENT STUPA, MONASTERY & CHAITYA TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (DEVER-YAKHMANPORA/PARIHASPORA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Baramulla; **TEHSIL** : Sonawari
2. **LOCALITY** : Dever-Yakhmanpora village/Parihaspora (Lat. 34° 09' N ; Long. 74° 38' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-41/64-C.1 dated 28.05.1965.
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : (1) **Ancient Stupa** : On the northeastern corner of the plateau is the stupa of Cankuna, the Central Asian minister of Lalitaditya. The base of the stupa is square on plan with offsets and a flight of steps on each side. The broad surface at the top of the plinth served as circumambulatory passage. The superstructure is lost and some architectural fragments like torus and trefoil arches are lying at the site.
 (2) **Ancient Monastery** : Built by Lalitaditya (A.D. 724-760), the large square structure is the *rajavihara* or the royal monastery. The four sides of the courtyard are enclosed by cells numbering twenty-six. The cells have a verandah in front with a high plinth. A couple of stone drains and a large stone trough can be seen among the remains. Silver coins in an earthen jar were found in one of the cells.
 (3) **Ancient Chaitya** : Built by Lalitaditya (A.D. 724-760), the *chaitya* stands on a two-tiered base. It has a square sanctum surrounded by a circumambulatory passage. A flight of steps on the east side leads to the entrance.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monuments are situated on the *karewa* 22 km northwest of Srinagar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) M.A. Stein(ed.), *Kalhana's Rajatarangini* (Bombay 1892), (2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kahsmir* (London 1933).



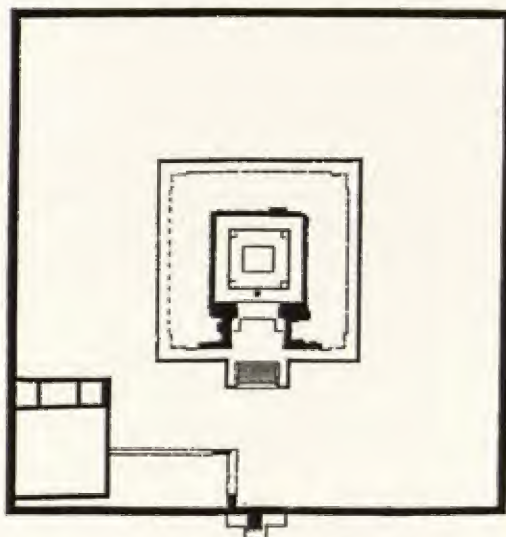
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PLAN

12(2) Ancient Monastery

12(1) Ancient stupa

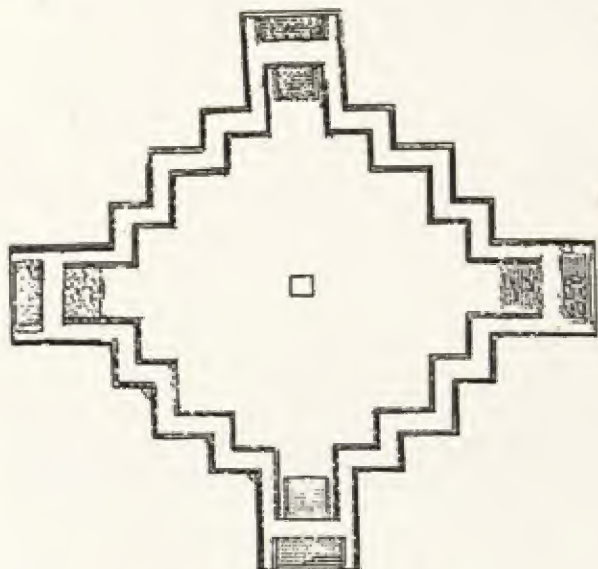




Scale 0 10 20 30 40 Metres

PLAN

12(3) Ancient Chaitya



Scale 0 5 10 15 20 25 Metres

PLAN

12(1) Ancient Stupa

12(1) Ancient stupa, another view



13 ANCIENT SITE (SUMBAL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Baramulla; **TEHSIL** : Sonawari
2. **LOCALITY** : Sumbal (Lat. $34^{\circ} 10' N$; Long. $74^{\circ} 35' E$)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Under process
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Built by king Jayapida towards the end of the eighth century A.D., the city was known as Jayapura. All structures are damaged except some sculptures.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The village lies on both banks of the Jhelum.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** :



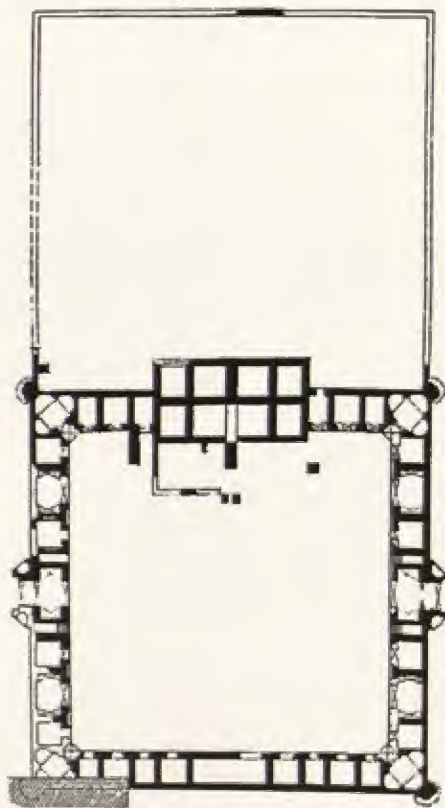
14 MOSQUE AND OTHER ANCIENT REMAINS ON THE ISLAND (WULAR LAKE)

1. **DISTRICT** : Baramulla; **TEHSIL** : Bandipora
2. **LOCALITY** : Wular Lake (Lat. 34° 13' N; Long. 74° 38' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F. 3-2/56-C.I dated 23.05.1958.
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Baramulla
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : (1) **Mosque** : The Wular lake in ancient times was known as the Mahapadma-sara, the abode of great snake deity (Mahapadma). King Zain-ul-Abidin built a small mosque and another structure (temple) on a common plinth in an island of the lake . Among the architectural features are trefoil niches, fluted columns and ribbed capitals.
(2) **Ancient remains of a tomb**: Built in the fifteenth century A.D. by king Zain-ul-Abidin, the structure is a small domed chamber of brick and stone masonry which is square internally. The inner walls of the chamber are coated with painted plaster.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The structures are situated on an island in the larger Wular lake.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).



15 KHANPUR SARAI (KHANPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Budgum; **TEHSIL** : Chadura
2. **LOCALITY** : Khanpur (Lat. $34^{\circ} 16' N$; Long. $74^{\circ} 33' E$)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Baramulla
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Located at Khanpur on the ancient Mughal route, it served as a sarai in the Mughal period. The sarai mostly in ruins has arches and cells built of *lakhauri* bricks.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The sarai is located on the *karewa* 50 km southwest of Srinagar Valley.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** :



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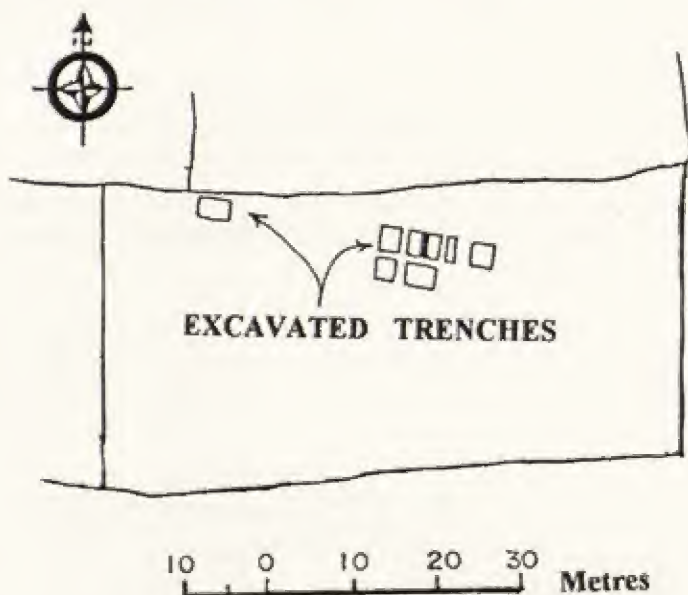
16 ANCIENT FORT (AKHNOOR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jammu; **TEHSIL** : Akhnoor
2. **LOCALITY** : Akhnoor (Lat. 32° 53' N ; Long. 74° 44' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Under process
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Jammu
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The construction of the fort was completed in the beginning of the nineteenth century A.D. by Raja Alam Singh. Apart from a two-storied palace, the fort has high fortification walls with bastions at regular intervals and is crowned by battlements. The fort is located on the ancient settlement known as Manda representing the northernmost limit of the Indus Valley Civilization (circa 2500-1500 B.C.). The excavation has revealed a threefold sequence in a deposit of 9.20 m. Sub-period 1A is marked by the arrival of the Harappans having besides Harappan pottery, a sprinkling of pre-Harappan wares. Amongst Harappan antiquities a double spiral-headed pin and an unfinished seal, Harappan graffiti on a potsherd, terracotta cakes and a chert blade are objects worth mention; Sub-period IB is marked by an overlap of grey ware associated with Painted Grey Ware and Harappan Red Ware along with thick grey burnished ware and black ware. Period II has yielded early historical red ware. Period III closely following period II has Kushana pottery and a partially exposed house with walls of rubble diaper masonry and 3m. wide street.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monument is located on the right bank of the river Chenab at a distance of 25 km from Jammu.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Jagat Pati Joshi, *Excavation at Bhagwanpura 1975-76 and other Explorations and Excavations 1975-81 in Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab*, MASI, 89 (New Delhi 1993).



17 REMAINS OF ANCIENT SITE (AMBARAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jammu; **TEHSIL** : Akhnoor
2. **LOCALITY** : Ambaran (Lat. 32° 54' N; Long. 74° 46' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Under Process
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Jammu
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Located about 5 km. from the fort is Ambaran which after excavation was found to be a Kushana site. Elegant terracotta heads are reported from the site.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The site is located on the right bank of the Chenab at a distance of 27 km from Jammu.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology*, 2 Vols. (New Delhi 1989).

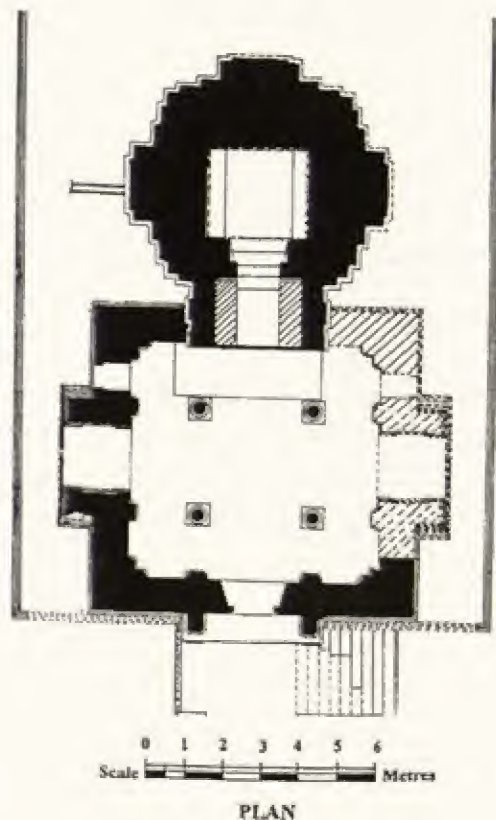


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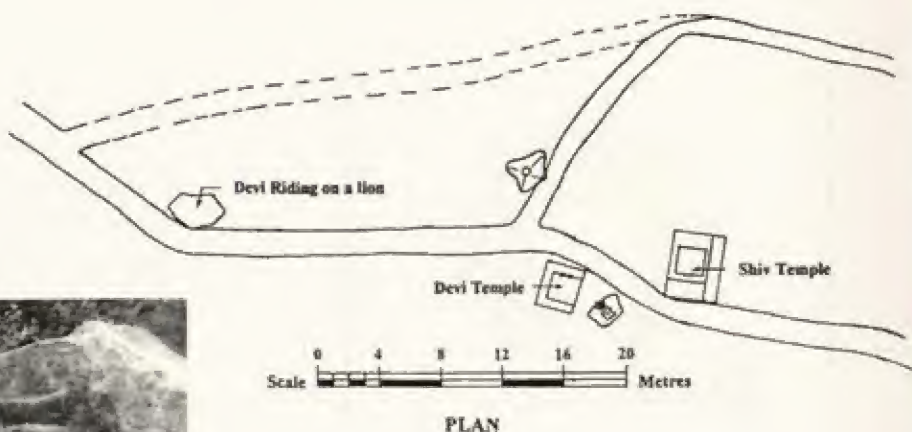
18 ANCIENT TEMPLE (BILLAWAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kathua; **TEHSIL** : Billawar
2. **LOCALITY** : Billawar (Lat. 32° 36' N; Long. 75° 36' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Jammu & Udhampur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The temple has a square sanctum with a pillared *mandapa* in front. It is crowned by a *sikhara*. The shrine may be dated to *circa* tenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The temple is located in the heart of the town Billawar on the southeast.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle and local Pujaris.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) M.A. Stein(ed.), *Kalhana's Rajatarangini* (Bombay 1892).
(2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Antiquities of Basohli and Ramnagar* (New Delhi 1972).



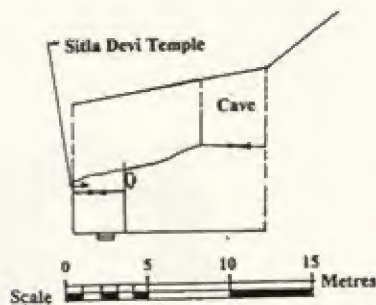
19 ROCK CARVING OF DEVI RIDING A LION (BASOHLI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kathua; **TEHSIL** : Basohli
2. **LOCALITY** : Basohli (Lat. $32^{\circ} 31' N$; Long. $75^{\circ} 51' E$)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Jammu
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : A figure of Devi riding a lion, datable to the late medieval period, is cut out and carved on the rock.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monument is situated in the valley to the south of Billawar and is lying on the right bank of river Ravi.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Ram Chandra Kak, *Antiquities of Basohli and Ramnagar* (New Delhi 1972).



20 ROCK CARVINGS OF SITALA, NARADA, BRAHMA AND RADHA KRISHNA (BASOHLI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kathua; **TEHSIL** : Basohli
2. **LOCALITY** : Basohli (Lat. 32° 31' N ; Long. 75° 51' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Jammu
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Images of Sitala Mata, Narada, Brahma and Radha Krishna have been cut out of the rock.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monument is situated in the open valley south of Billawar and is lying on the right bank of river Ravi.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Ram Chandra Kak, *Antiquities of Basohli and Ramnagar* (New Delhi 1972).

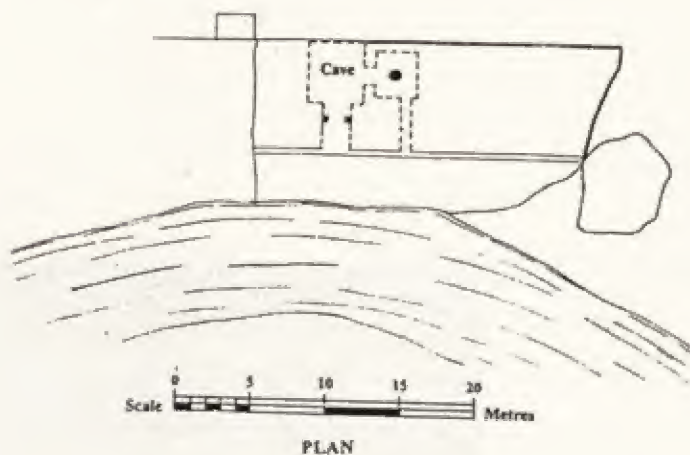


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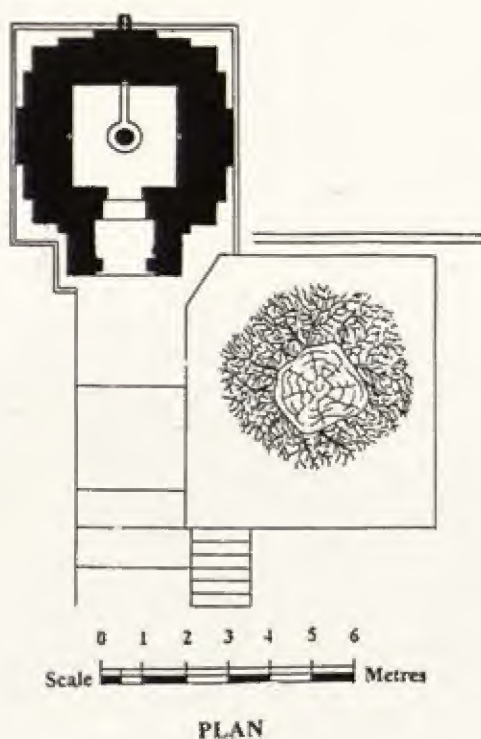
21 VISVESVARA CAVE TEMPLE AND OTHER CAVE TEMPLES (BASOHLI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kathua; **TEHSIL** : Basohli
2. **LOCALITY** : Basohli (Lat. 32° 30' N ; Long. 75° 51' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Jammu
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The cave of Visvesvara is the largest with walls having a few niches and its ceiling is slightly domical. The temple of Siva is on a low square platform. Its doorway contains an image of Ganesa.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monument is situated in the open valley and is on the right bank of river Ravi.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Ram Chandra Kak, *Antiquities of Basohli and Ramnagar* (New Delhi 1972).



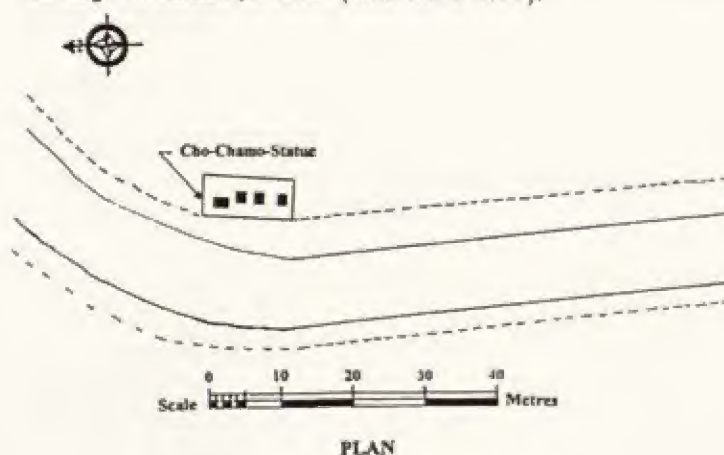
22 TRILOCHANANATH TEMPLE (MAHADERA, BASOHLI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kathua; **TEHSIL** : Basohli
2. **LOCALITY** : Mahadera (Basohli) (Lat. 32° 31' N ; Long. 75° 51' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Jammu
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The temple dedicated to Siva has multiple offsets on each side with a *sikhara* surmounted by *kalasa*.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monument is situated in the open valley on the right bank of river Ravi.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Ram Chandra Kak, *Antiquities of Basohli and Ramnagar* (New Delhi 1972).



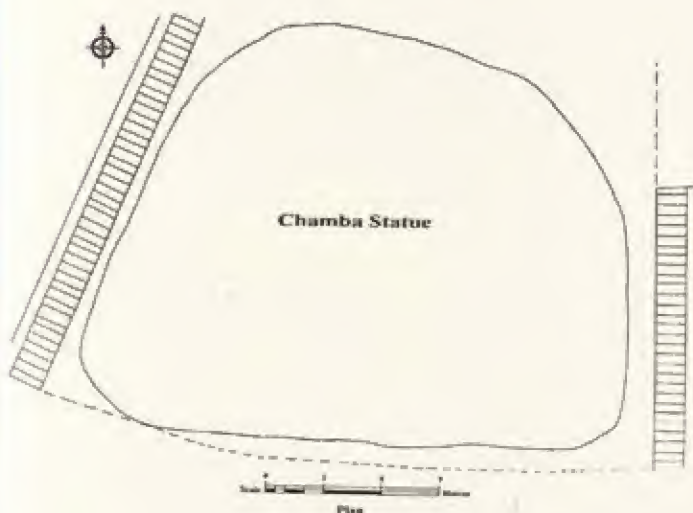
23 SCULPTURES AT DRASS

1. **DISTRICT** : Kargil; **TEHSIL** : Drass
2. **LOCALITY** : Drass (Lat. $34^{\circ} 25' N$; Long. $75^{\circ} 45' E$)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Under process
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Leh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The four stone sculptures represent Maitreya, Avalokitesvara, a horse-rider and a lotus flower assignable to *circa* eighth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The sculptures are presently placed on a platform by the side of the Srinagar - Leh road where it is close to the Drass river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : David Snellgrove and Tadeusz Skorupski, *The Cultural Heritage of Ladakh*, 2 Vols. (New Delhi 1977).



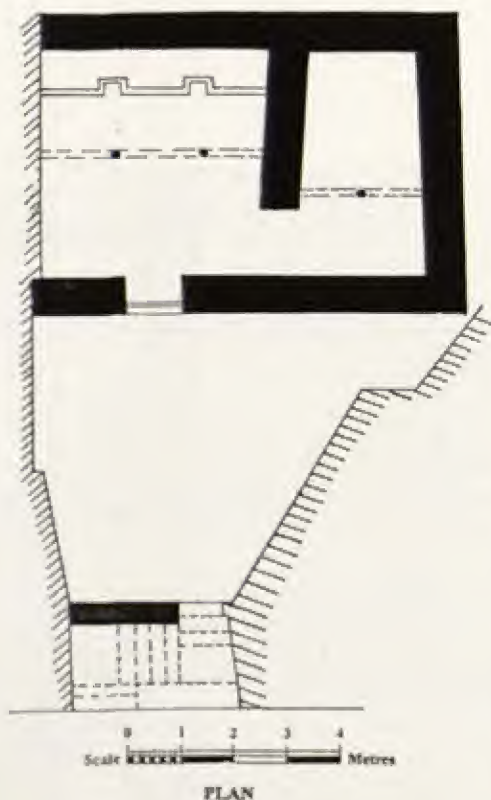
24 ROCK – CUT SCULPTURE (MULBEG)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kargil; **TEHSIL** : Kargil
2. **LOCALITY** : Mulbeg (Lat. 34° 23' N ; Long. 76° 25' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Under process
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Leh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : A colossal rock-cut standing image of Boddhisattva Maitreya, assignable stylistically to circa ninth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated on the right bank of the Paskhyum river (Wakha-Chu) on Srinagar-Leh road.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar and Lama Association.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : David Snellgrove and Tadeusz Skorupski, *The Cultural Heritage of Ladakh*, 2 Vols. (New Delhi 1977).



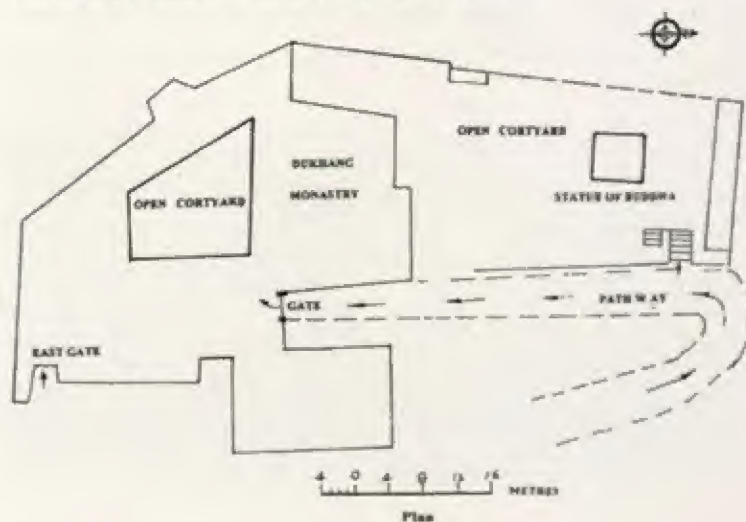
25 BUDDHIST MONASTERY (LAMAYURU)

1. **DISTRICT** : Leh; **TEHSIL** : Khalsi
2. **LOCALITY** : Lamayuru (Lat. $34^{\circ} 20' N$; Long. $76^{\circ} 50' E$)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Under process
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Leh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Leh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This monastery belongs to tenth century A.D. and is known as Lha-Khang. It is noted for wall-paintings and sacred shrines.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies between Kharbu and Narula on the route from Srinagar to Leh.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar and Lama Association.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : David Snellgrove and Tadeusz Skorupski, *The Cultural Heritage of Ladakh*, 2 Vols. (New Delhi 1977).



26 BUDDHIST MONASTERY (LIKIR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Leh; **TEHSIL** : Khalsi
2. **LOCALITY** : Likir (Lat. $34^{\circ} 18' N$; Long. $77^{\circ} 15' E$)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Under process
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Leh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Leh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Originally constructed in A.D. 1065, this monastery flourished till the fifteenth century A.D. The rituals and observances of the Buddhist creed are practiced here.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated on the route from Leh to Alchi on the right side of the road.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Likir Gumpa
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar and Lama association.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : David Snellgrove and Tadeusz Skorupski, *The Cultural Heritage of Ladakh*, 2 Vols. (New Delhi 1977).

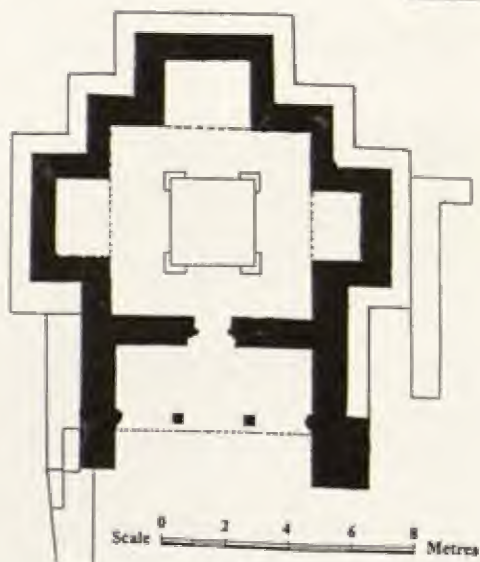


27 BUDDHIST MONASTERIES (ALCHI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Leh ; **TEHSIL** : Khalsi
2. **LOCALITY** : Alchi (Lat. 34° 05' N ; Long. 77° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.2/38/78-M dated 30.07.1987
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Leh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Leh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Built in *circa* tenth century A.D., the monastic centre of Alchi consists of five sacred Gonpas namely, Sumstek, Du-khang Lha-khang Soma, Manjusri Lha-khang and Lotsava Lha-khang. Among them Sumstek (three-tiered Gonpa) is most important. The main image is of Vairochana apart from the images of five Buddhas along with their attendant deities. There are also various forms of Buddhas and Bodhistivas moulded in clay, carved in wood and painted on the walls.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The Gonpas are situated on the left bank of the Indus river, about 5 km. south of Saspol village on Srinagar to Leh route.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar and Lama association.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : David Snellgrove and Tadeusz Skorupski, *The Cultural Heritage of Ladakh*, 2 Vols. (New Delhi 1977).



General view

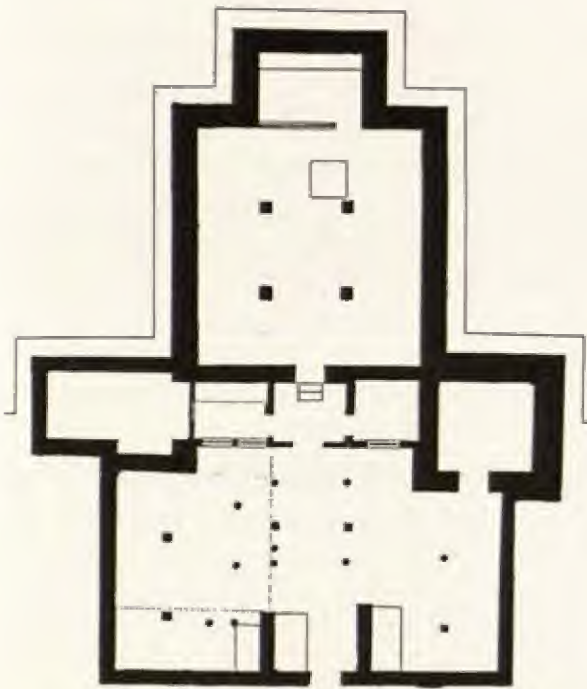


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Sumstek, Gonpa



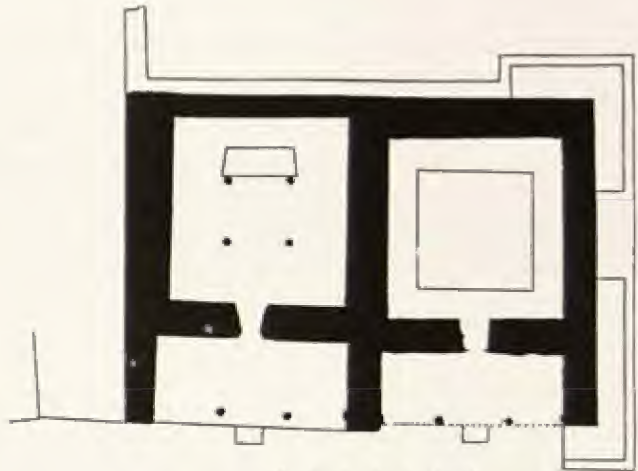
Sumstek, Gonpa



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Dukhang Monastery



Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Metres

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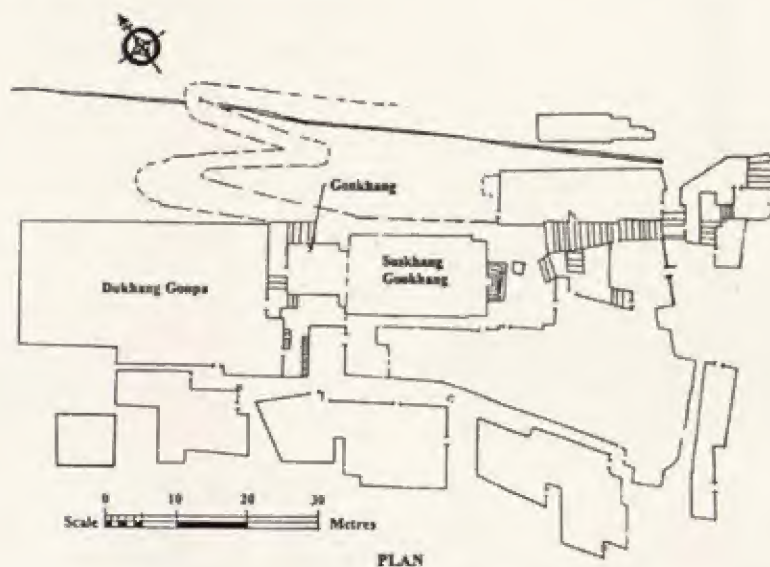
Lotsava Lha-khang and Manjusri Lha-khang



General view of Dukhang, Lotsava Lha-khang and Manjusri Lha-khang

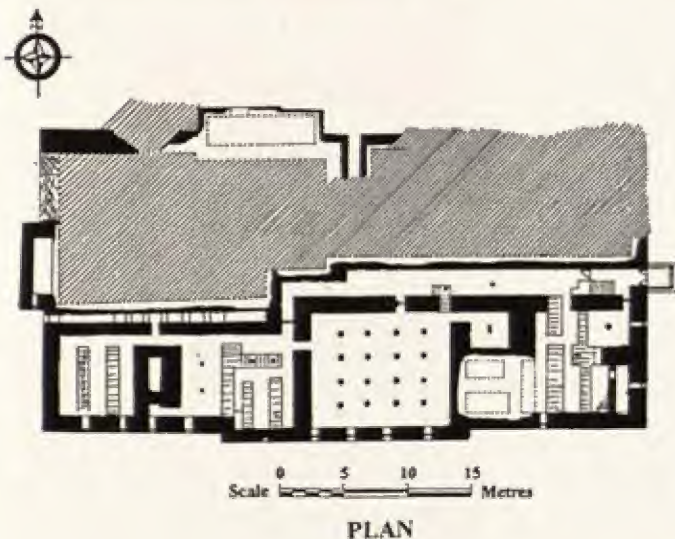
28 BUDDHIST GUMPHA TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT AREA (PHYANG)

1. **DISTRICT** : Leh ; **TEHSIL** : Leh
2. **LOCALITY** : Phyang (Lat. 34° 11' N; Long. 77° 29' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F. 2/28/80-M dated 23.12.1985
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Leh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu **BUS STATION** : Leh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The monastery belongs to thirteenth-fourteenth century A.D. It has many sacred Gonpas and various wall-paintings dating from sixteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monastery is situated on the small plateau about 15 km on Leh-Srinagar road. The area is stony and barren.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar and Lama association.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : A.H. Francke, *Antiquities of Indian Tibet*, 2 Vols. (Calcutta 1914).



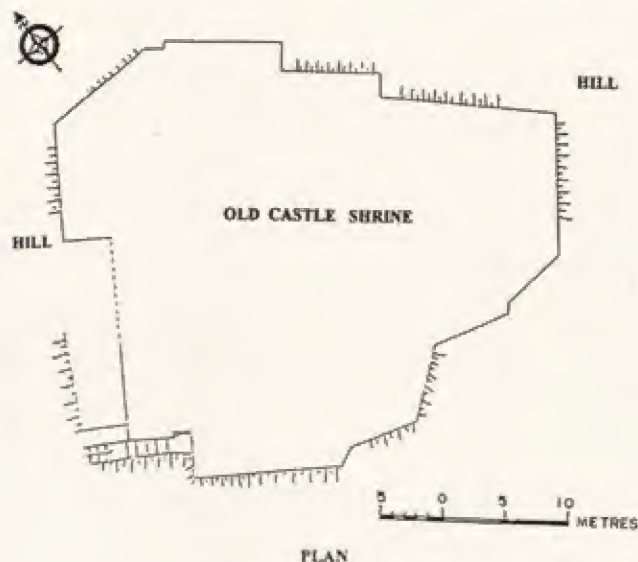
29 ANCIENT PALACE AT LEH ALONGWITH ADJOINING AREA

1. **DISTRICT** : Leh ; **TEHSIL** : Leh
2. **LOCALITY** : Leh (Lat. 34° 10' N ; Long. 77° 35' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.2/34/77-M dated 03.05.1982
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** :Leh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Leh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Built over the slope of the hill by Senge Namgyal in the sixteenth century A.D., the palace is a nine-storied building. The royal shrine in it contains a stucco figure of Du-kar (a form of Prajnaparamita). Various types of antiquities including valuable manuscripts are housed in it.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The palace is situated on the middle of hillock just 6 km from right bank of the Indus. The area is stony and barren.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Only the chapel inside the palace is in religious use.
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : A.H. Francke, *Antiquities of Indian Tibet*, 2 Vols. (Calcutta 1914).



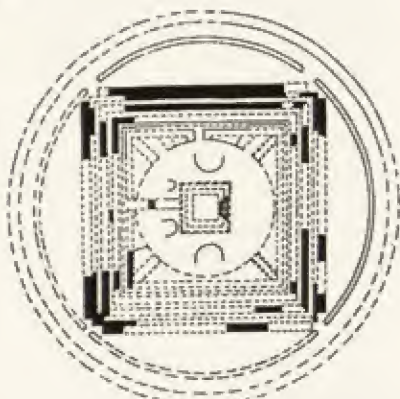
30 OLD CASTLE ALONG WITH ADJOINING AREA (LEH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Leh; **TEHSIL** : Leh
2. **LOCALITY** : Tsemo hill, Leh (Lat. $34^{\circ} 10' N$; Long. $77^{\circ} 37' E$)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.2/40/79-M dated 27.04.1985
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Leh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Leh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The castle was constructed by Senge Namgyal atop the hillock in sixteenth century A.D. It enshrines a Gonpa named Gon-khang.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated on the hillock in the north of Leh town. The area is stony and barren.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar and Lama association.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : A.H. Francke, *Antiquities of Indian Tibet*, 2Vols. (Calcutta 1914).



31 STUPA (TISSERU)

1. **DISTRICT** : Leh; **TEHSIL** : Leh
2. **LOCALITY** : Tisseru (Lat. $34^{\circ} 11' N$; Long. $77^{\circ} 36' E$)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.2/2/86-M dated 24.09.1987
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Leh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Leh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Assignable to sixteenth century A.D., it is the largest stupa in Ladakh region. Built of rubble stone and sun-dried brick masonry, it comprises lower and upper circular terraces and four walls built in ascending order provided with three ambulatory passages. There is a circular drum with a partly preserved vaulted roof on its periphery, buttressed with radiating walls.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The stupa is situated 6 km. north of Leh town in the plains surrounded by small hillocks.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : A.H. Francke, *Antiquities of Indian Tibet*, 2Vols.(Calcutta 1914).



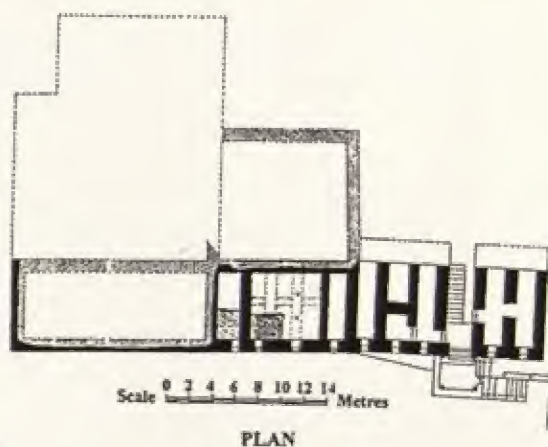
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32 ANCIENT PALACE INCLUDING SHRINE TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (SHEY)

1. **DISTRICT** : Leh; **TEHSIL** : Leh
2. **LOCALITY** : Shey (Lat. $34^{\circ} 05' N$; Long. $77^{\circ} 38' E$)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.2/11/80-M dated 16.1.1986
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Leh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Leh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The royal palace and shrine have been built in sixteenth century A.D. It enshrines in the Du-khang a gilt copper statue of Buddha rising to a height of three storeys.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monastery atop a hillock is situated 16 km east of Leh town on Leh-Manali road.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Shrine is in religious use.
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar and Lama Association.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : David L. Snellgrove and Tadeusz Skorupski, *The Cultural Heritage of Ladakh*, 2 Vols. (New Delhi 1977).



33 HEMIS GUMPHA AND ADJOINING LAND

1. **DISTRICT** : Leh; **TEHSIL** : Leh
2. **LOCALITY** : Hemis (Lat. 33° 59' N; Long. 77° 42' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.2/22/79-M dated 27.04.1985
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Leh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Leh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is the most prominent monastery in Ladakh region. It was constructed in the sixteenth century A.D. Within the monastery is a copper gilt statue of Buddha, various stupas of gold and silver, sacred *thankas*, and many precious objects.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated on the left bank of the Indus river, 50 km north of Leh.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Hemis Gonpa
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar and Lama Association.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) David Shellgrove and Tadeusz Skorupski, *The Cultural Heritage of Ladakh* (New Delhi 1977), (2) H.P. Francke, *Antiquities of Indian Tibet*, 2 Vols. (Calcutta 1914).



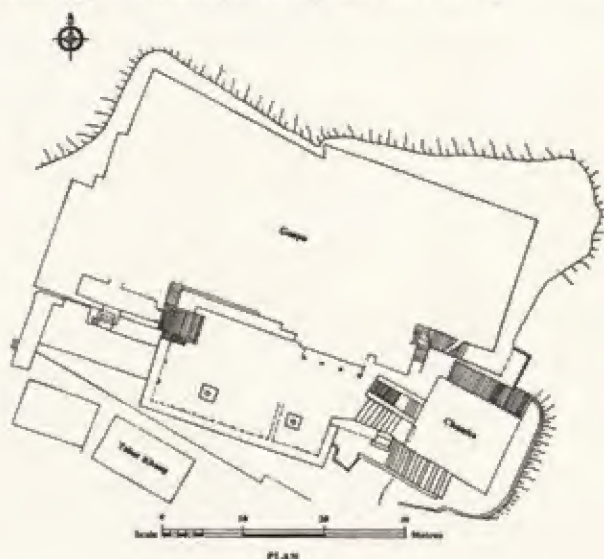
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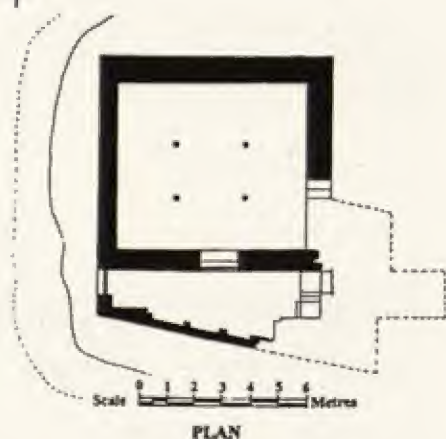
34 ANCIENT GUMPHA ALONGWITH PART OF LAND (THIKSEY)

1. **DISTRICT** : Leh; **TEHSIL** : Leh
2. **LOCALITY** : Thiksey (Lat. 34° 05' N ; Long. 77 ° 40' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.2/16/80-M dated 23.12.1985
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Leh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Leh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The monastery was built in thirteenth century A.D. It was a Du-khang dedicated to Kali with other sacred shrines. Many precious objects are kept in the Gonpa.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monastery is situated on a hillock 20 km north of Leh on the right bank of the Indus river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar and Lama Association
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : David Snellgrove and Tadeusz Skorupski, *The Cultural Heritage of Ladakh*, 2 Vols.(New Delhi 1977).



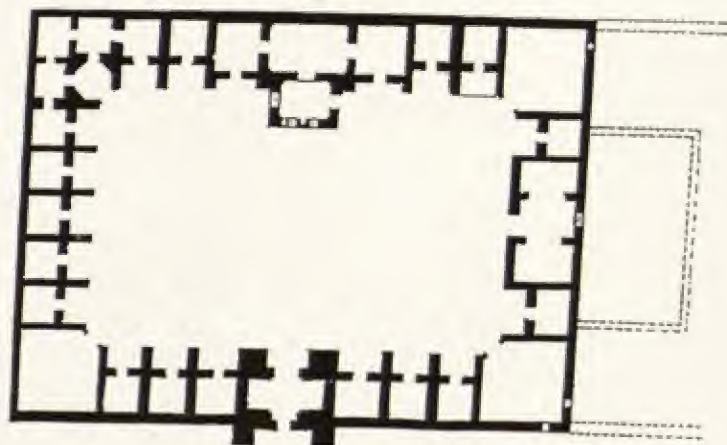
35 SHRINE OF FOUR LORDS GON-KHANG (TSEMO HILL, LEH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Leh; **TEHSIL** : Leh
2. **LOCALITY** : Leh (Lat. 34° 10' N ; Long. 77 ° 35' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Under Process
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Leh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Leh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In fifteenth century A.D., a shrine (Gon-khang) known as Red Temple was constructed on the hillock.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monastery is situated on a hillock(Tsemo) overlooking the town of Leh.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar and Lama Association.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : David Snellgrove and Tadeusz Skorupski, *The Cultural Heritage of Ladakh*, 2 Vols. (New Delhi 1977).



36 ALIABAD SARAI (ALIABAD)

1. **DISTRICT** : Pulwama; **TEHSIL** : Shopian
2. **LOCALITY** : Aliabad (Lat. 33° 39' N ; Long. 74° 35' N)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Under process
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Leh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Shopian
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : A ruined sarai, built probably during the reign of emperor Akbar(A.D. 1556-1605).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The sarai stands above in wild and dreary solitude and remains under snow in the winter months.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** :



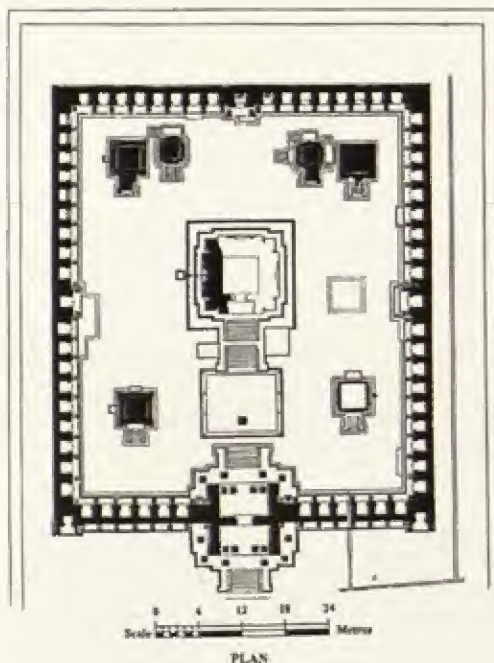
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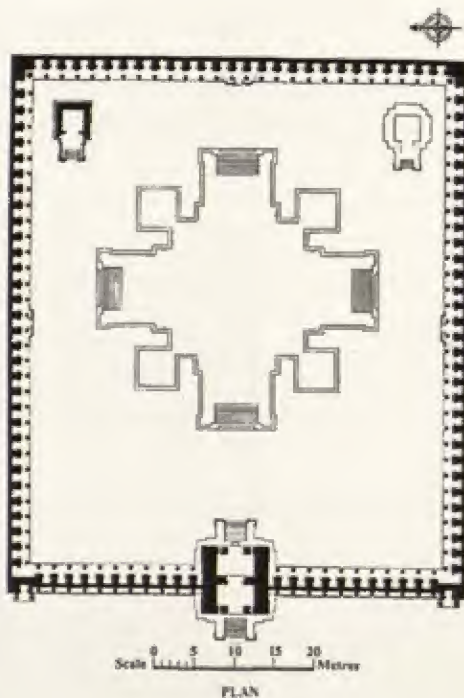
37 AVANTISVAMI TEMPLE TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (AVANTIPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Pulwama; **TEHSIL** : Pulwama
2. **LOCALITY** : Avantipur (Lat. 33° 55' N ; Long. 75° 00' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4/24/64-C-I dated 10.12.1964
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Built by king Avantivarman (A.D.855-883), this Vaishnava temple is constructed on a two-tiered base in the centre of the paved courtyard enclosed by a colonnaded peristyle. The entrance, located in the middle of the west wall, is approached by a flight of steps. The walls of the entrance are ornamented with sculptured reliefs both internally and externally. The pilasters of the stairs of the main shrine are also ornamented with sculptured reliefs. The courtyard has subsidiary shrines at the four corners. The Vaikuntha Vishnu illustrated as frontispiece is said to be found in this temple.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monument is situated 30 km. from Srinagar on Srinagar-Anantnag road on the bank of the river Jhelum.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Debala Mitra, *Pandrethan, Avantipur & Martand* (New Delhi 1977), (2) Michael W. Meister, *et al* (ed.) *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Foundations of North Indian Style* (New Delhi 1993), (3) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).



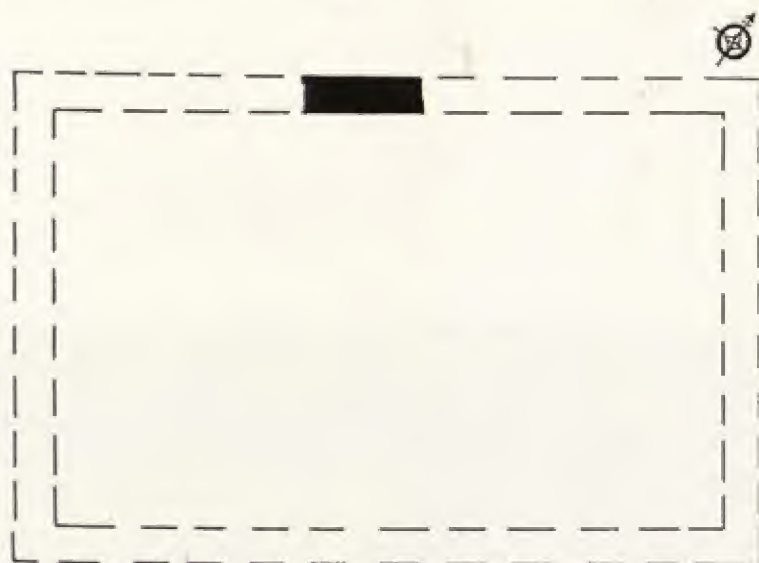
38 AVANTISVARA TEMPLE (AVANTIPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Pulwama; **TEHSIL** : Pulwama
2. **LOCALITY** : Avantipur (Lat. 33° 55' N; Long. 75° 00' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar, **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu, **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This Siva temple was built by king Avantivarman (A.D. 855-883). It is located in the centre of a courtyard surrounded by a colonnaded peristyle. The entrance is in the middle of the western wall and is approached by a flight of steps. The base of the sanctum is cruciform approached by stairs from four sides. There are two subsidiary shrines at the rear corners of the courtyard.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monument is situated on the bank of river Jhelum.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).



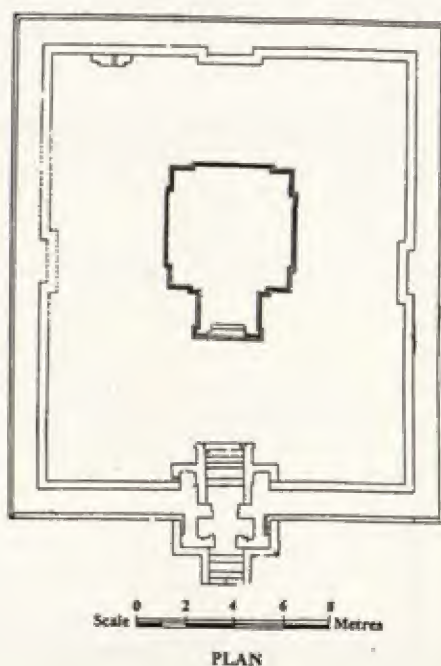
39 HIRPUR SARAI (HIRPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Pulwama; **TEHSIL** : Shopian
2. **LOCALITY** : Hirpur (Lat. 33° 40' N ; Long. 74° 43' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : A ruined sarai built probably during the reign of emperor Akbar (A.D. 1556 - 1605) .
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The sarai about 12 km southwest of Shopian is situated on the right bank of the Rambiar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY**



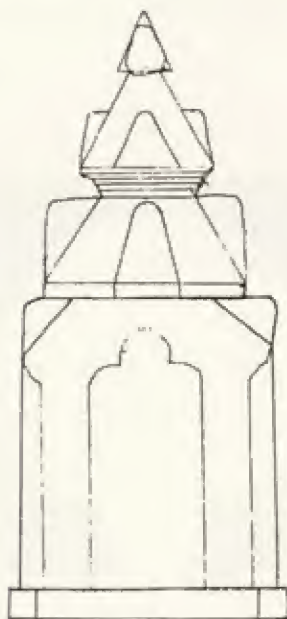
40 ANCIENT TEMPLE (KAKAPORA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Pulwama; **TEHSIL** : Pulwama
2. **LOCALITY** : Kakapora (Lat. 33° 55' N; Long. 74° 56' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Under process
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This temple assignable to tenth-eleventh century A.D. is built in the centre of a courtyard enclosed by peristyle. Only base of the sanctum and a few cells of the peristyle are preserved.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monument is situated on Srinagar-Pulwama road.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : M.A. Stein (ed.), *Kalhana's Rajatarangini* (Bombay 1892).

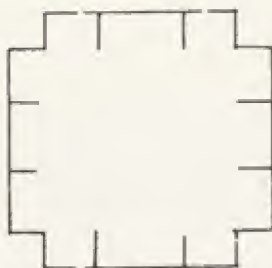


41 MONOLITHIC SHRINE (KHREW)

1. **DISTRICT** : Pulwama; **TEHSIL** : Pulwama
2. **LOCALITY** : Khrew (Lat. 34° 01' N ; Long. 75° 00' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This small monolithic shrine is assignable to tenth-eleventh century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monument is situated 8 km east of Pampur and is located on a small *karewa*.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Pandit Anand Kaul, *Archaeological Remains in Kashmir* (Lahore 1935).



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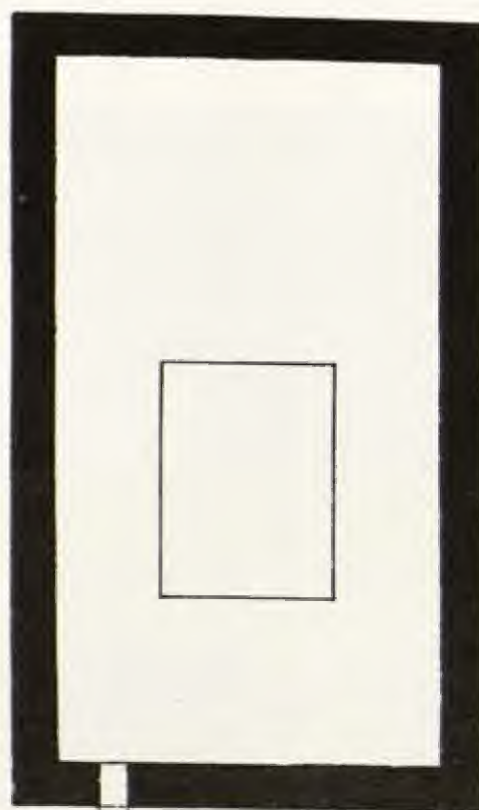


SKETCH PLAN



42 REMAINS OF ANCIENT TEMPLE (KHREW)

1. **DISTRICT** : Pulwama; **TEHSIL** : Pulwama
2. **LOCALITY** : Khrew (Lat. 33° 01' N ; Long. 75° 00' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is a ruined ancient temple assignable to early medieval period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monument is situated 8 km east of Pampur and is on a small *karewa*.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) M.A. Stein(ed.), *Kalhana's Rajatarangini* (Bombay 1892).
(2) Pandit Anand Kaul, *Archaeological Remains in Kashmir* (Lahore 1935).



2 0 2 4 6 8 10
METRES

PLAN



43 ANCIENT TEMPLE (LADUV)

1. **DISTRICT** : Pulwama; **TEHSIL** : Pulwama
2. **LOCALITY** : Laduv (Lat. 33° 59' N ; Long. 74° 59' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This temple, which is internally circular and externally square, stands in the middle of a tank fed by a natural spring. The entrance on the southwest side has an arch surmounted by a pediment. The structure is datable to *circa* eighth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is the valley and is located below a hillock.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) M.A. Stein(ed.), *Kalhana's Rajatarangini* (Bombay 1892), (2) Pandit Anand Kaul, *Archaeological Remains in Kashmir* (Lahore 1935), (3) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).



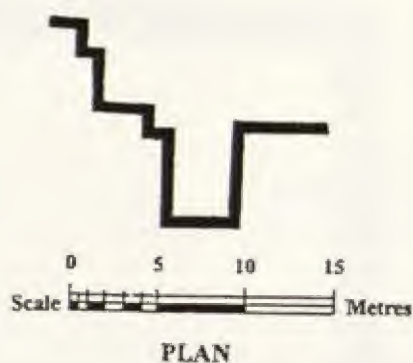
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44 ANCIENT STUPA REMAINS ALONGWITH ADJACENT AREA (MALANGPORA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Pulwama; **TEHSIL** : Pulwama
2. **LOCALITY** : Malangpora (Lat. 33° 54' N; Long. 74° 59' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.2/13/78-M dated 17.08.1981
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This ruined stupa assignable to seventh-eighth century A.D. rises from a square base with re-entrant angles.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monument is situated on a *karewa* on the Srinagar-Shopian road.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).



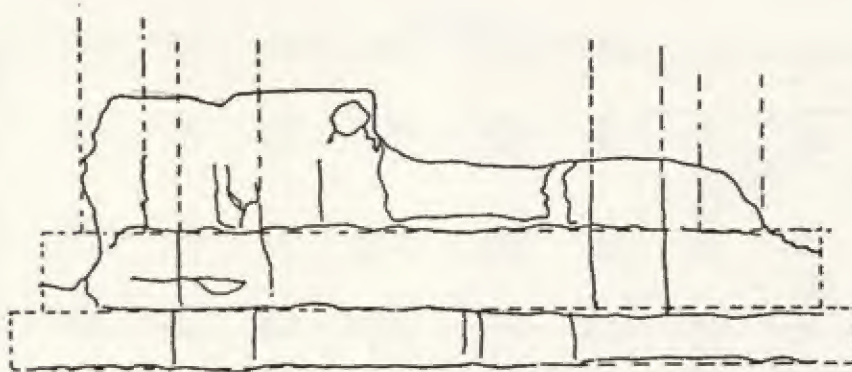
A Carved fragment of stupa



A general view

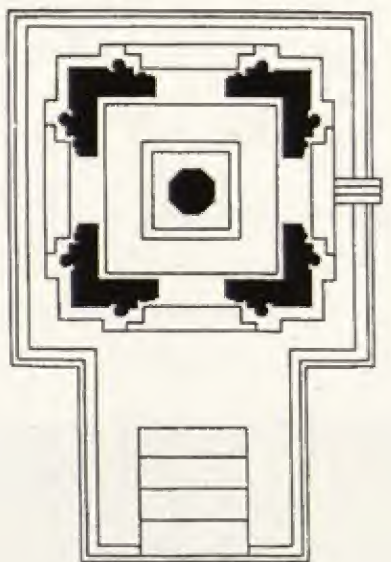
45 REMAINS OF ANCIENT TEMPLE (PAMPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Pulwama; **TEHSIL** : Pulwama
2. **LOCALITY** : Pampur (Lat. 34° 01' N ; Long. 74° 55' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Only the plinth of the sanctum together with few fluted columns has survived. This temple was built in the ninth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated on the right bank of the Jhelum.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Pandit Anand Kaul, *Archaeological Remains in Kashmir* (Lahore 1935), (2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).



46 ANCIENT SIVA TEMPLE (PAYAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Pulwama; **TEHSIL** : Pulwama
2. **LOCALITY** : Payar (Lat. 33° 51' N ; Long. 74° 56' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.2/7/85-M dated 08.09.1986
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Pulwama
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This well-preserved temple with a square sanctum is built on a moulded base with a staircase on the east. It is open on all sides (*sarvatobhadra* type). The doorways are surmounted by a trefoil arch enclosed by a pediment. There are powerful sculptured reliefs of three forms of Siva in the trefoil arches of the doorways. The roof is pyramidal and two-tiered.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The temple is situated on the south side of village Payar close to the bank of a rivulet.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Ahli Hindu
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933), (2) S.L.Shali, *Kashmir : History and Archaeology Through the Ages* (New Delhi 1993).



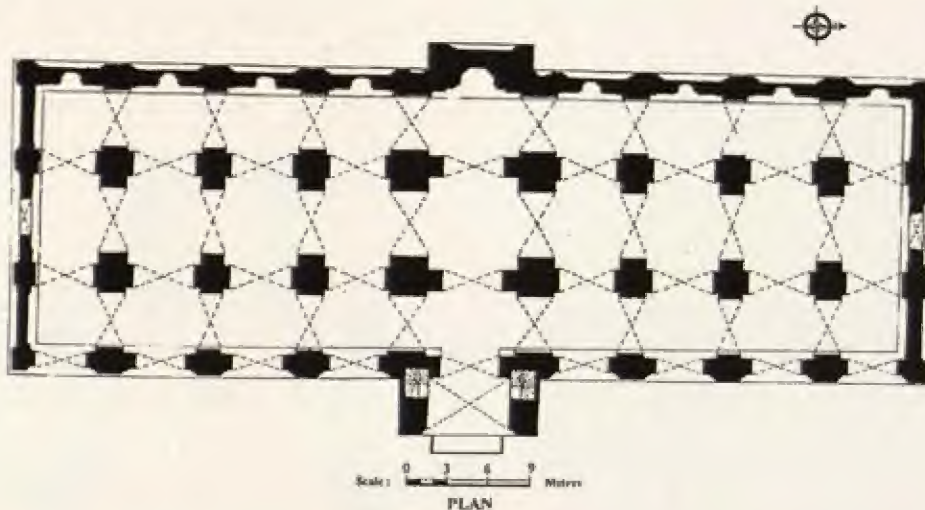
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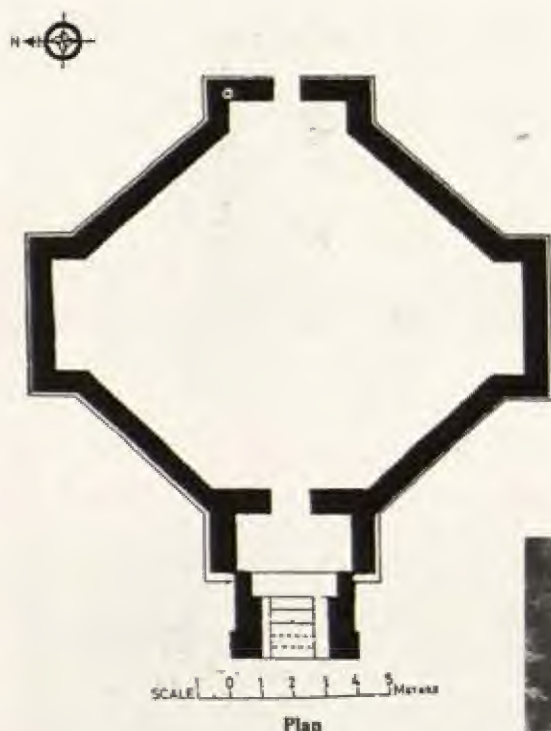
47 PATHAR MASJID (ZAINA KADAL, SRINAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Srinagar; **TEHSIL** : Srinagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Zaina Kadal, Srinagar (Lat. 34° 05' N; Long. 74° 45' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.2/2/76-M dated 02.06.1984
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu, **BUS STATION** : Pulwama
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The mosque is said to have been built in A.D.1623 by empress Nur Jahan. Its facade consists of nine cusped arches including an arched portion in the centre. Its roof consists of twenty-seven domes which are partly ribbed and partly vaulted. The prayer hall has eighteen massive square columns.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The mosque is situated on the left bank of the Jhelum river opposite Shah Hamadan.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).



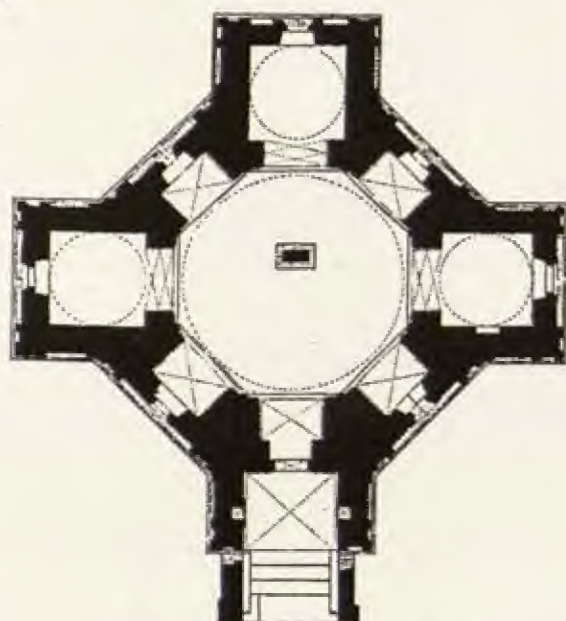
48 ANCIENT TEMPLE (BOHRI KADAL, SRINAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Srinagar; **TEHSIL** : Srinagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Bohri Kadal, Srinagar (Lat. $34^{\circ} 05' N$; Long. $74^{\circ} 45' E$)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Under process
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This ruined temple has an octagonal plan with longer arms alternating with shorter ones at the cardinals. It may be ascribed to early medieval period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the heart of the city.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** :



49 TOMB OF ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN'S MOTHER TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (ZAINA KADAL, SRINAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Srinagar; **TEHSIL** : Srinagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Zaina Kadal, Srinagar (Lat. 34° 05' N ; Long. 74° 48' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F. 4-13/63-C.I dated 05.10.1963
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The tomb was built by Zain-ul-Abidin (A.D. 1421-1472). Its superstructure comprises of a main central dome with four smaller domes in the corners. It is embellished with glazed blue tiles. Another enclosure with gateway to the north of the tomb contains a number of tombs one of which is said to be of the king himself.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monument is situated on the right bank of the Jhelum river and in the heart of the city, known as Zaina Kadal.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Henry Hardy Cole, *Illustrations of Ancient buildings in Kashmir* (London 1869), (2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).



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PLAN

(a)



(b)

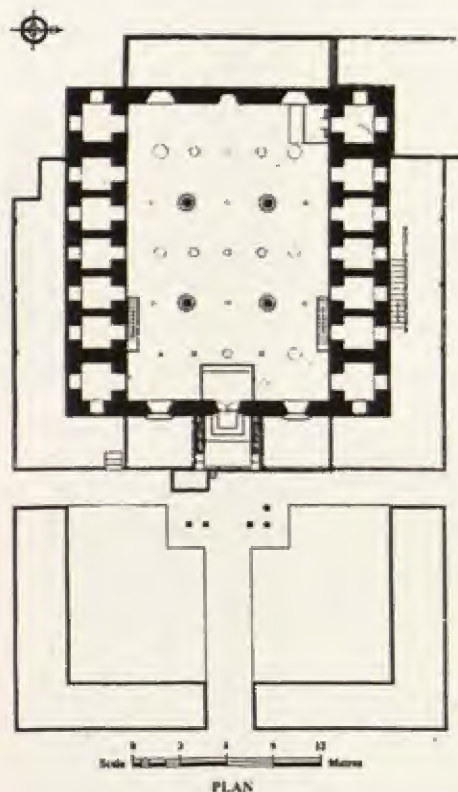


- (a) General view of the tomb
(b) A view showing architectural details



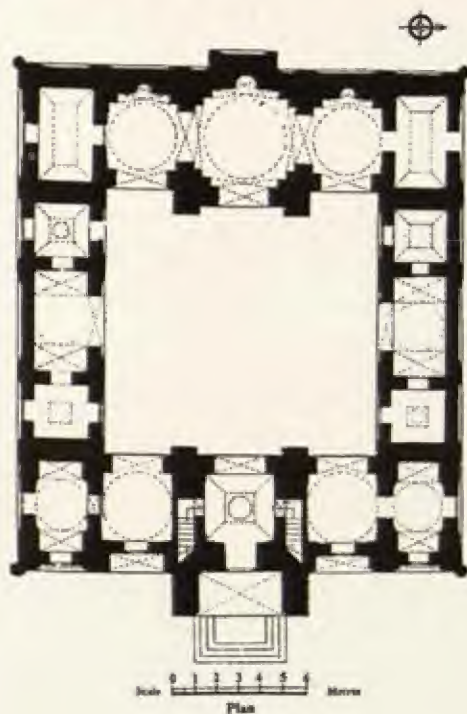
50 KHANQAH OF SHAH HAMADAN (SRINAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Srinagar; **TEHSIL** : Srinagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Shah Hamadan, Srinagar (Lat. 34° 05' N; Long. 74° 48' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Under process
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is a square edifice which is mostly built of wooden *ballies* with spaces filled by dressed bricks. It is embellished with wooden mouldings and beautiful carvings over doors and windows. The roof is crowned by a steeple-shaped pinnacle. It is dated to fifteenth century A.D. This is one of the architectural landmarks of Kashmir.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monument is situated on the right bank of the Jhelum river just opposite to the massive Pathar Masjid.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) G.M.D. Sufi, *Kashmir : Being a History of Kashmir* (Lahore 1948), (2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933), (3) S.L. Shali, *Kashmir : History and Archaeology Through the Ages* (New Delhi 1993).



51 MOSQUE OF AKHUN MULLA SHAH TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT AREA (KATHI DARWAZA, SRINAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Srinagar; **TEHSIL** : Srinagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Kathi Darwaza, Srinagar (Lat. 34° 06 N' ; Long. 74° 48' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F. 4-18/66-CAI(I) dated 18.07.1967
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This mosque was built by Dara Shikoh in A.D. 1649 for his teacher Akhund Mulla Shah. It is located on the slope of Hari Parbat and is a little way up above the Kathi Darwaza. Built of grey limestone, its lotus finial over the pulpit is the only example of its kind surviving in Kashmir. Its external decorations are cusped arches enclosed in rectangular panels. The courtyard on its north and south sides have been provided with arcades. On a lower level are the ruins of arched halls.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monument is situated on the southern side of the Hari Parbat just below the shrine of Makadum Sahib.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) G.M.D. Sufi, *Kashmir : Being a History of Kashmir* (Lahore 1948), (2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).

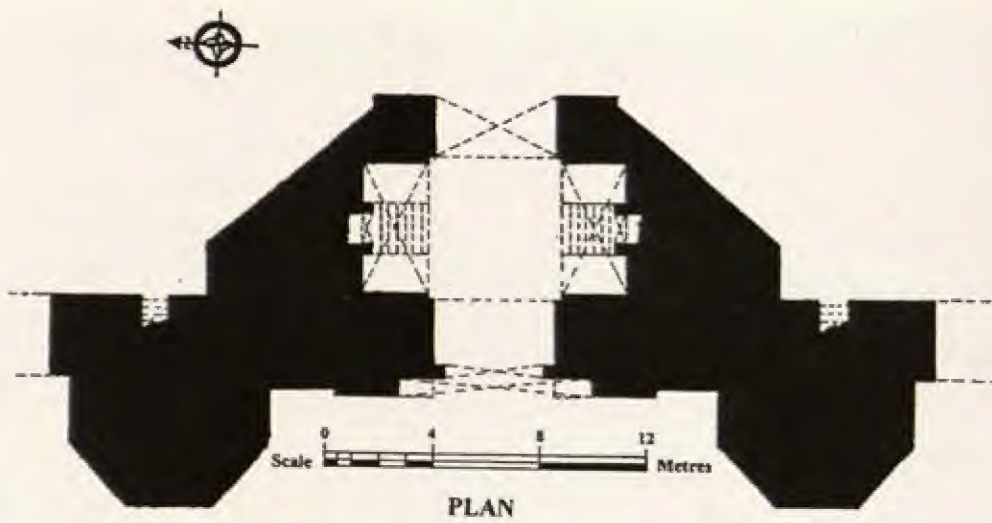


52 GATES IN THE RAMPART OF THE FORT (A) KATHI DARWAZA (B) SANGEEN DARWAZA (SRINAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Srinagar; **TEHSIL** : Srinagar
2. **LOCALITY** : (a) Kathi Darwaza (b) Sangeen Darwaza, Srinagar (Lat. $34^{\circ} 06' N$; Long. $74^{\circ} 48' E$)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : (a) **Kathi Darwaza** : The Kathi Darwaza was built in the rampart to serve as the principal entrance to the fort. It is a structure comprising a vaulted chamber in the middle with recesses. Its chief decorations are arches and rectangular panels and two medallions in high relief on the spandrels of the arch.
(b) **Sangeen Darwaza** : The Sangeen Darwaza is more ornate and is located in the rampart on the opposite side of Kathi Darwaza. Its exterior is decorated by two corbelled windows. Two stairs, one on each side, gives access to its roof. The arched gateway has a vaulted roof.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Both the gates are situated on the southern and western sides of the Hari Parbat.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) G.M.D. Sufi, *Kashmir : Being a History of Kashmir* (Lahore 1948), (2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).



52 (a) Kathi Darwaza



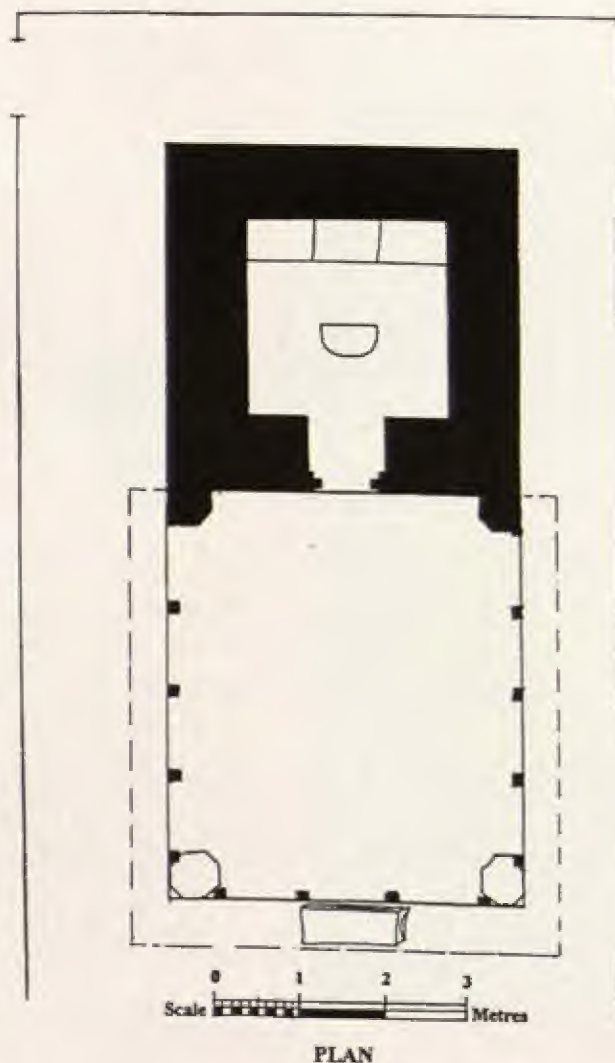
52(b) Sangeen Darwaza



52(b) Sangeen Darwaza

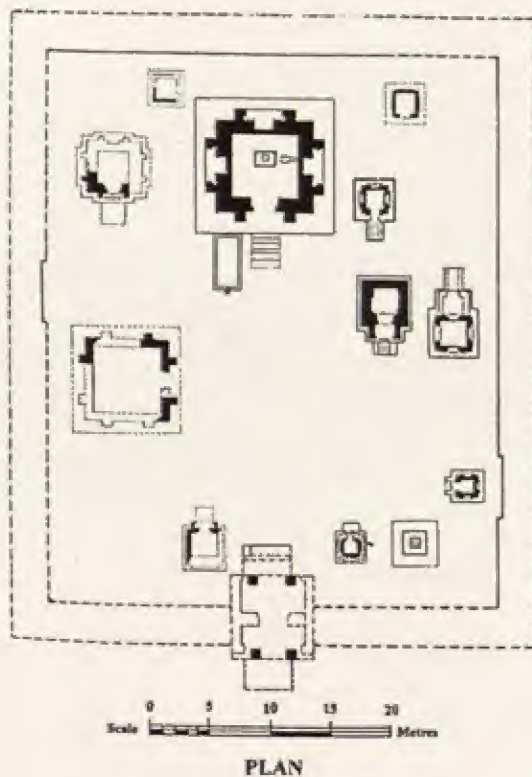
53 ANCIENT TEMPLE (HARIPARBAT, SRINAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Srinagar; **TEHSIL** : Srinagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Hari Parbat, Srinagar (**Lat.** 34° 06' N ; **Long.** 74° 48' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56 - C.I dated 23.05.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This ancient temple dedicated to goddess Sarika is particularly sacred to the Pandits of Kashmir. The shrine was built during the Dogra rule in the middle of nineteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The temple is on the Hari Parbat (hill).
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).

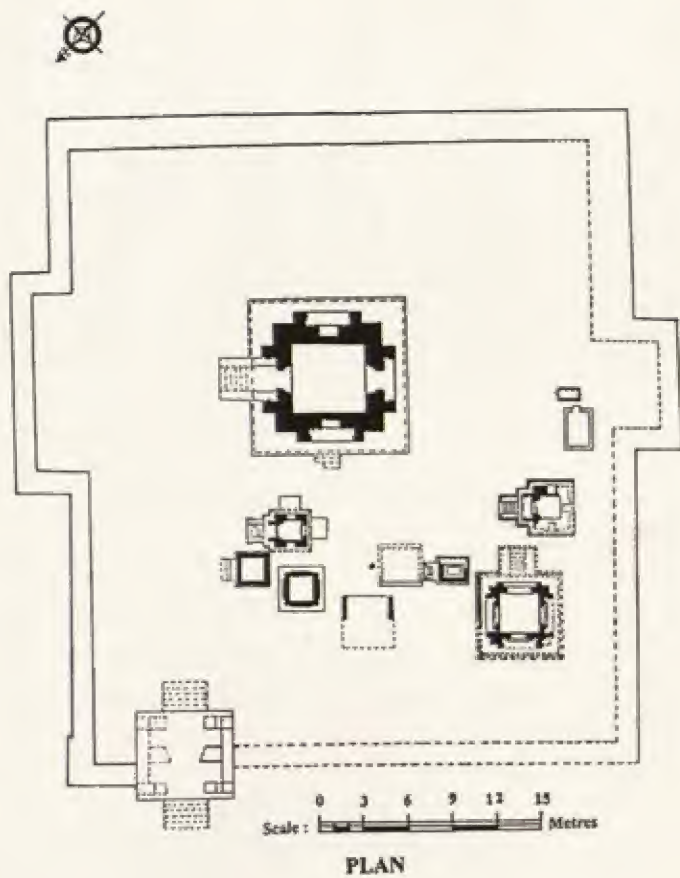


54 GROUP OF ANCIENT TEMPLES (NARANAG)

1. **DISTRICT** : Srinagar; **TEHSIL** : Kangan
2. **LOCALITY** : Naranag (Lat. 34° 20' N ; Long. 74° 55' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Under Process
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Naranag is the modern name of ancient Sodaratirtha which was an important place of pilgrimage from early times. It contains two groups of temples. The first comprises six temples constructed within a peristyle. The principal temple has a square base with two entrances opposite each other in the northeast and southwest sides. It has pyramidal roof and domical ceiling. The two sides which are closed are decorated externally. The second group of temples is enclosed in a peristyle pierced by a two-chambered gateway. The largest temple has a square base. There is a rectangular trough of granite to let in water of the holy spring outside.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The site is located in dense pine forest 5 km to the east of village Wangath on the bank of the Kanaka river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) M. A. Stein (ed.), *Kalhana's Rajatarangini* (Bombay 1892).



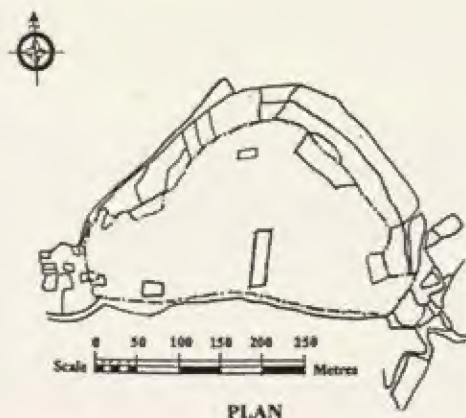
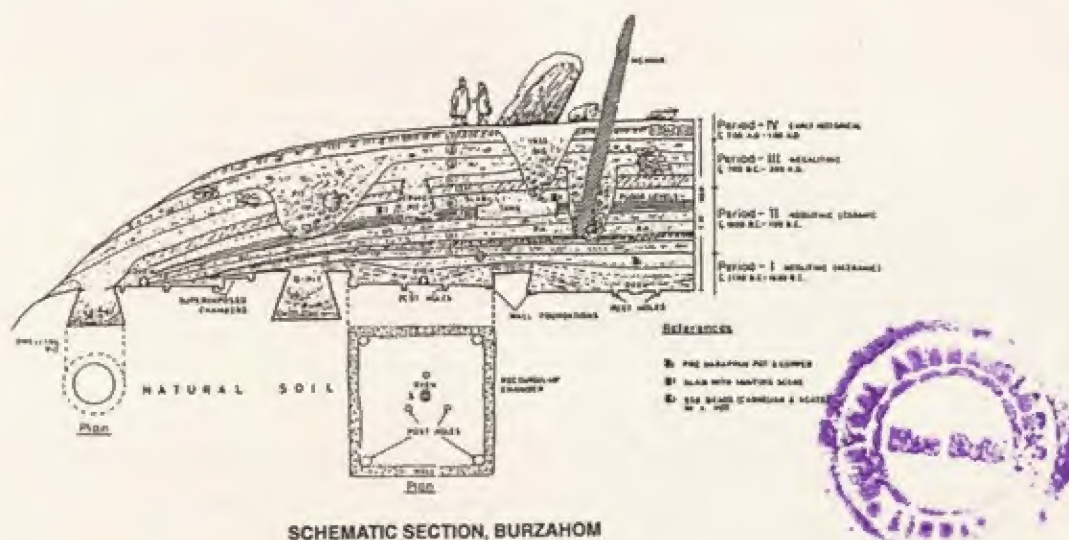
Lower or Second Group of Temples, Naranag



Upper or First Group of Temples, Naranag

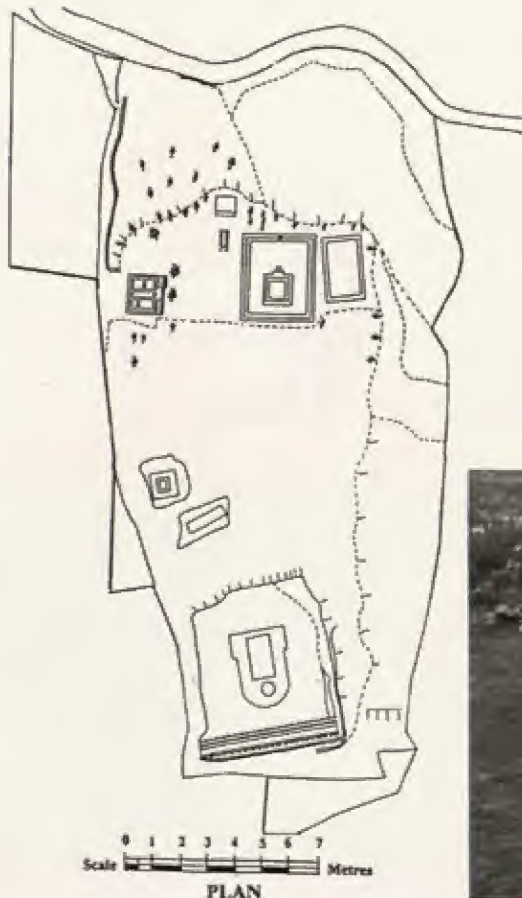
55 ANCIENT SITE AND REMAINS (BURZAHOM)

1. **DISTRICT :** Srinagar; **TEHSIL :** Srinagar
2. **LOCALITY :** Burzahom (Lat. 34° 10' N ; Long. 74° 52' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** F.4-32/64-C.I dated 03.08.1965
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION :** Jammu; **BUS STATION :** Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** The site contains eleven megaliths five of which are erect and others have fallen. Excavation at the site has revealed a threefold cultural sequence, starting from the Neolithic period and succeeded by Megalithic and early historical cultures. Bone tools, stone tools and pottery have been unearthed, besides a number of dwelling and burial pits pertaining to the Neolithic period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The site is located on a plateau about 15 km from Srinagar near the bank of the Dal lake.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* Vol. 2 (New Delhi), (2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933), (3) S.L. Shali, *Kashmir : History and Archaeology Through the Ages* (New Delhi 1993).



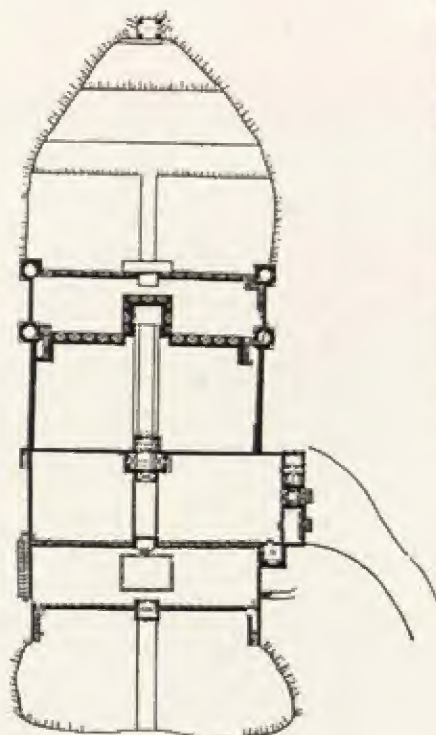
56 ANCIENT MONASTERY AND STUPA TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (HARWAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Srinagar; **TEHSIL** : Srinagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Harwan (Lat. 34° 09' N ; Long. 74° 54' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F. 4-30/64-C.1 dated 16.02.1966
4. **APPROACH: AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Harwan identified with Shadarhadvana is said to be the centre of the Fourth Buddhist Council held during the reign of Kanishka. Among the remains are three-tiered base of a stupa, a set of rooms in diaper pebble style of masonry. The area around the stupa is paved with decorated tiles. The antiquities found include terracotta figures, and fragments of Buddha image and a few clay tablets bearing miniature stupas in relief.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monastery and stupa are situated on a hillock.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933), (2) S.L. Shali, *Kashmir : History and Archaeology Through the Ages* (New Delhi 1993).



57 GROUP OF ARCHED TERRACES/ STRUCTURAL COMPLEX (PARI MAHAL, SRINAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT :** Srinagar; **TEHSIL :** Srinagar
2. **LOCALITY :** Pari Mahal, Srinagar (Lat. 34° 05' N ; Long. 74° 53' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** Under Process
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION :** Jammu; **BUS STATION :** Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** Pari Mahal is a structure of six terraces built by Dara Shikoh. In the uppermost terrace, there are the ruins of two structures resembling a *baradari* and a reservoir. In the middle of second terrace is a large tank. The façade of the retaining wall is ornamented with series of twenty-one arches built in decending order. The third terrace has the main entrance. On either side of it are a series of spacious rooms. The fourth terrace has the remains of a tank. The fifth terrace has an arcaded retaining wall with pigeon holes. The sixth terrace has a rectangular tank in the middle and octagonal bastions at its ends. Fragments of earthen water-pipes are still to be seen in the structure.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The Pari Mahal is situated on a hillock overlooking the Dal lake.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar and Gardens and Parks Department of State Govt.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).



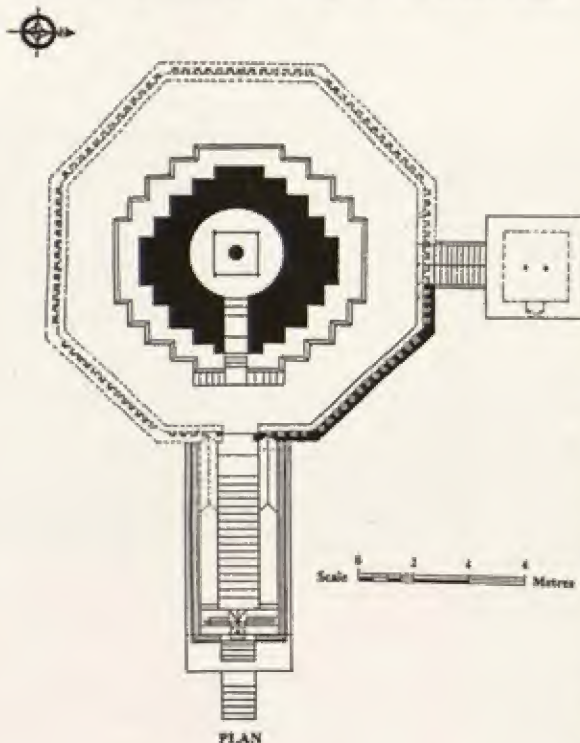
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PLAN



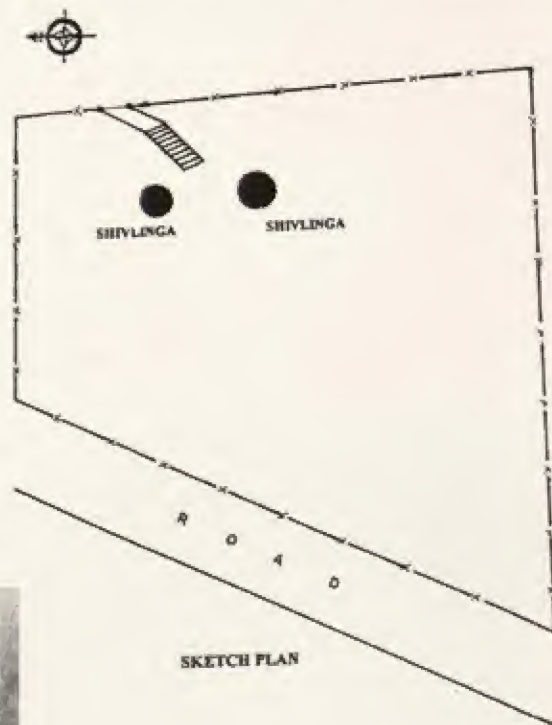
58 SANKARACHARYA TEMPLE TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (KOTHI BAGH, SRINAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Srinagar; **TEHSIL** : Srinagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Kothi Bagh, Srinagar (Lat. 34° 05' N ; Long. 74° 51' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F. 4-19/65-C.I dated 07.05.1966.
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The temple consists of a circular sanctum built on a high octagonal plinth approached by a long flight of steps flanked by two side walls. The plinth is surmounted by a parapet wall, the inner face of which is adorned by a range of arcuate recesses enclosed in rectangular panels. The upper part of the *sikhara* has disappeared. The temple is datable to *circa* seventh century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The temple is situated in the city on a hillock overlooking the Srinagar city.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Part Government, Part Temple Property
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar and Paramarth trust.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) M. A. Stein (ed.), *Kalhana's Rajatarangini* (Bombay 1892), (2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933), (3) S.L. Shali, *Kashmir : History and Archaeology Through the Ages* (New Delhi 1993).



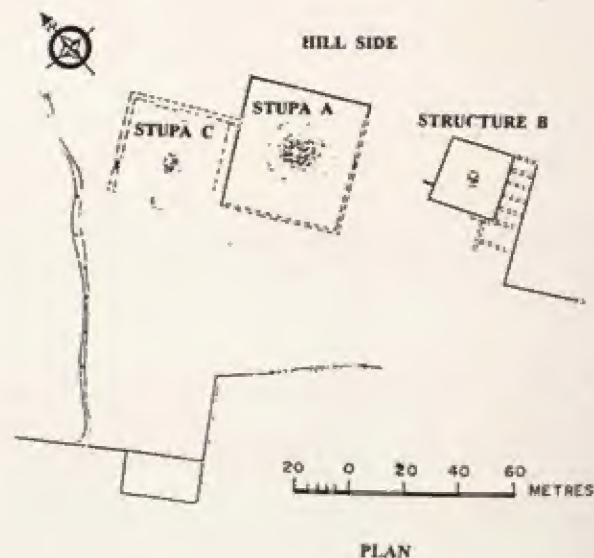
59 ANCIENT SITE (PANDRETHAN)

1. **DISTRICT :** Srinagar; **TEHSIL :** Srinagar
2. **LOCALITY :** Pandrethan, Srinagar (Lat. 34° 03' N ; Long. 74° 52' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** Transferred by State Govt.
4. **APPROACH :** **AIRPORT :** Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION :** Jammu; **BUS STATION :** Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** The site of Pandrethan represents ancient Pūranādhishthana (old capital). The town is said to be founded by emperor Asoka in the third century B.C.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The temple is situated about 5 km from Srinagar on the left bank of the river Jhelum.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar and Army.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Debala Mitra, *Pandrethan, Avantipur & Martand* (New Delhi 1977), (2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933).



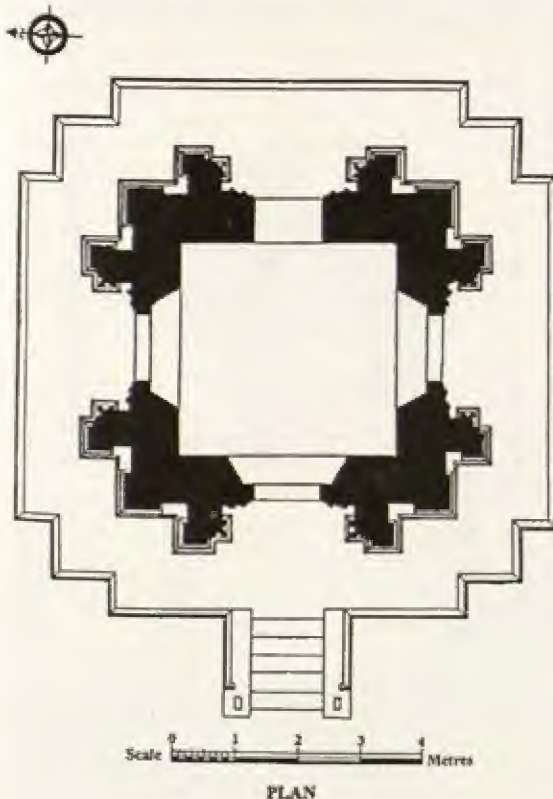
60 EXCAVATED REMAINS (PANDRETHAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Srinagar; **TEHSIL** : Srinagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Pandrethan (Lat. 34° 04' N ; Long. 74° 52' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Transferred by State Govt.
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The ancient site of Pandrethan was excavated in 1913 by the ASI. The excavation yielded besides several Buddhist sculptures, the remains of two dilapidated stone stupas and the quadrangular rubble-built enclosure possibly of a monastery, all assignable to the eighth century A.D. Both the stupas were enclosed by compound walls. No structural remains exist now. At present this area is under the occupation of army.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated on the mountain slope.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Debala Mitra, *Pandrethan Avantipur & Martand* (New Delhi 1977), (2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933), (3) S.L. Shali, *Kashmir : History and Archaeology Through the Ages* (New Delhi 1993).



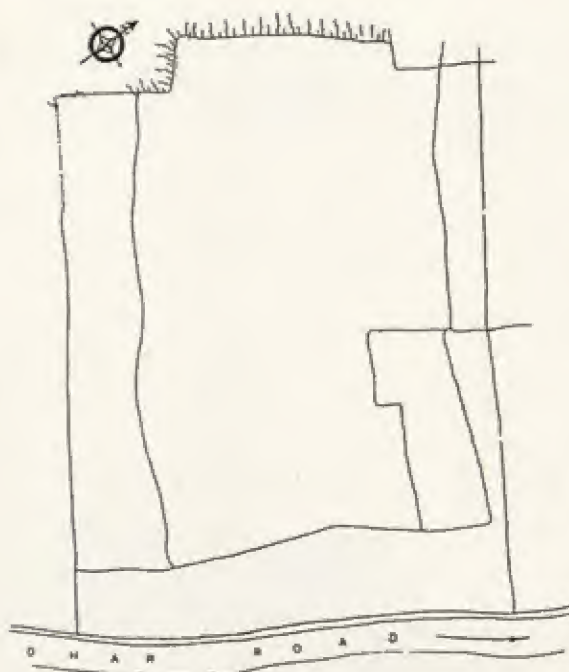
61 PANDRETHAN TEMPLE TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (PANDRETHAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Srinagar; **TEHSIL** : Srinagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Pandrethan (Lat. 34° 04' N; Long. 74° 52' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F. 4-1/65-C.1 dated 01.06.1965
4. **APPROACH** : 'AIRPORT' : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Srinagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is one of the best preserved temples of Siva of the *sarvatobhadra* type, located in the middle of a tank. It is relieved by figure sculptures which are particularly remarkable on the ceiling. It has a two-tiered pyramidal roof while its four entrances show the usual type of pedimented trefoil design. The edifice does not appear to be later than *circa* tenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The temple was situated at the foot hill of the mountain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) M.A. Stein, *Kalhana's Rajatarangini* (Bombay 1892), (2) Ram Chandra Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (London 1933), (3) S.L. Shali, *Kashmir : History and Archaeology Through the Ages* (New Delhi 1993).



62 ANCIENT SITE, BABOUR (THALORA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Udhampur ; **TEHSIL** : Ramnagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Thalora (Lat. 32° 45' N ; Long. 75° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Under process
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Srinagar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Udhampur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This was a habitational site during the Kushana and medieval periods.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The site is situated at a distance of 120 km on Udhampur-Dhar road.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** :

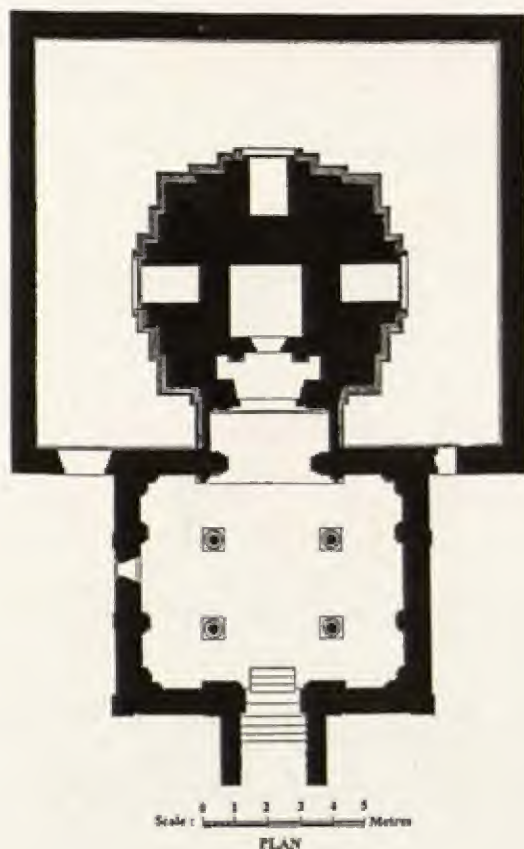


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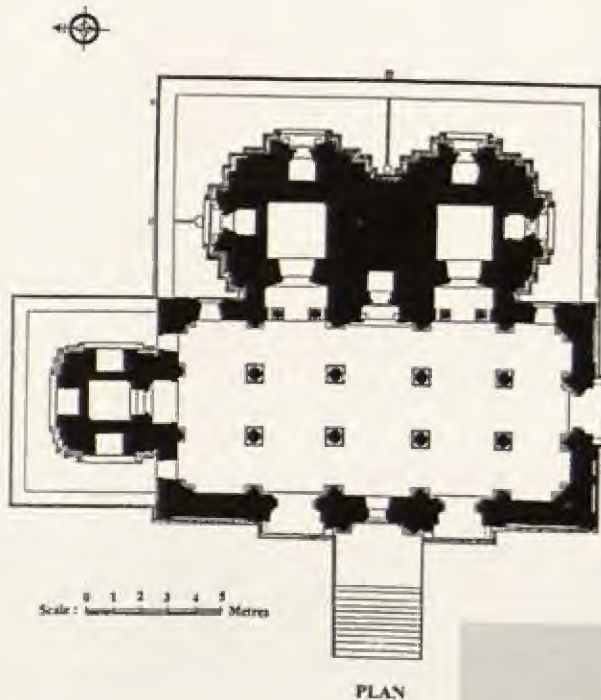
63 TEMPLE OF DEVI BHAGWATI TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (BABOUR, THALORA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Udhampur ; **TEHSIL** : Ramnagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Babour, Thalora (Lat. 34° 45' N; Long. 75° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-25/64-C.I dated 17.12.1964
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Udhampur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : On stylistic consideration, this temple is assignable to *circa* tenth century A.D. It consists of a *garbhagriha* and *antarala* with a square *mandapa*. The walls of the *mandapa* have eight niches; its roof has fallen. The jambs are profusely carved with images. Externally also the temple is well decorated.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The temple is situated on a plain area.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Ram Chandra Kak, *Antiquities of Basohli and Ramnagar* (New Delhi 1972).



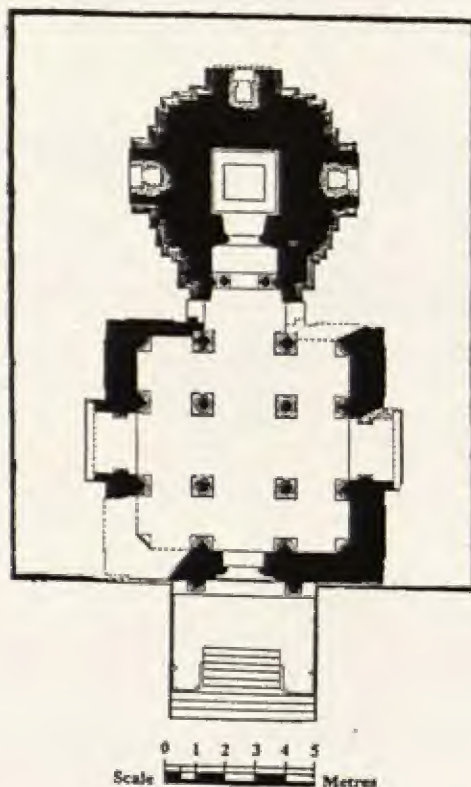
64 ANCIENT TEMPLE (DERA BABOUR) TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (THALORA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Udhampur; **TEHSIL** : Ramnagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Thalora (Lat. $32^{\circ} 45' N$; Long. $75^{\circ} 10' E$)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-6/65-C.1 dated 07.09.1965
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Udhampur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Assignable to *circa* tenth century A.D., it is the largest temple built on a high basement and approached by flight of steps on the west side. It has four *garbhagrihas* attached to a *mandapa* which is preceded by an *ardhamandapa*.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The temple is situated just one km from Manwal on Udhampur-Dhar road.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Shamlat and Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Ram Chandra Kak, *Antiquities of Basohli and Ramnagar* (New Delhi 1972).



65 ANCIENT TEMPLES (KALA DERA I & II BABOUR) TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (THALORA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Udhampur; **TEHSIL** : Ramnagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Thalora (Lat. 32° 45' N; Long. 75° 09' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-24/66-CAI(I) dated 16.05.1967
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** :Jammu ; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Udhampur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : **KALA DERA I** : Assignable to tenth-eleventh century A.D., Kala Dera I temple is built on a high basement and is preceded by a *mandapa*. Doorjambs of the sanctum are decorated with sculptured reliefs. Among the fragments lying in the *mandapa* are two representations of dancing Siva.
KALA DERA II : Assignable to tenth-eleventh century A.D., the temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, *antarala* and a *mandapa*. The *mandapa* has three entrances. Its northern wall bears a defaced Sarada inscription.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Both the temples are situated high undulating terrain on the Udhampur-Dhar road.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Shamlat Deh
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Ram Chandra Kak, *Antiquities of Basohli and Ramnagar* (New Delhi 1972).

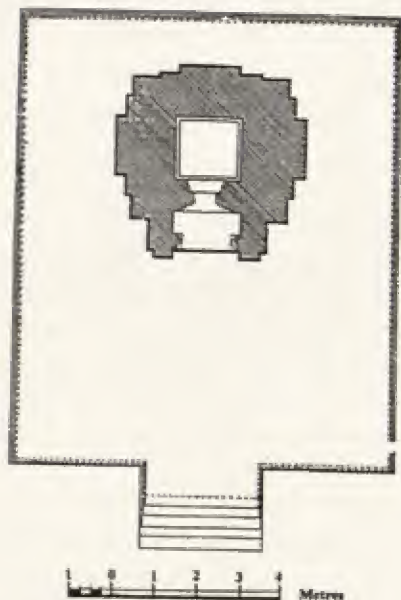


PLAN

Kala Dera I



Kala Dera I

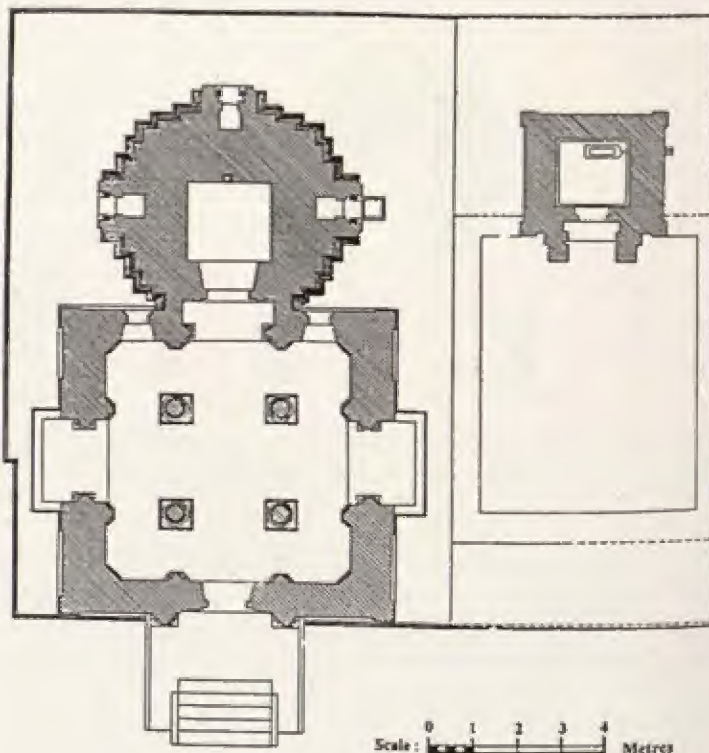


PLAN

Kala Dera II



Kala Dera II

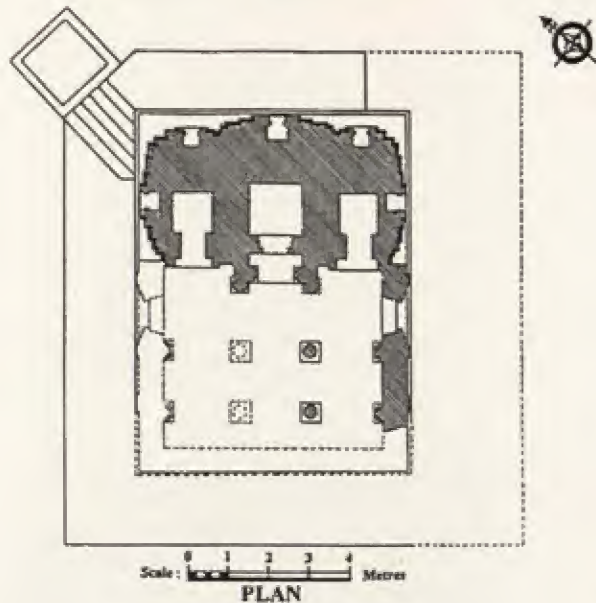


PLAN

Kala Dera II

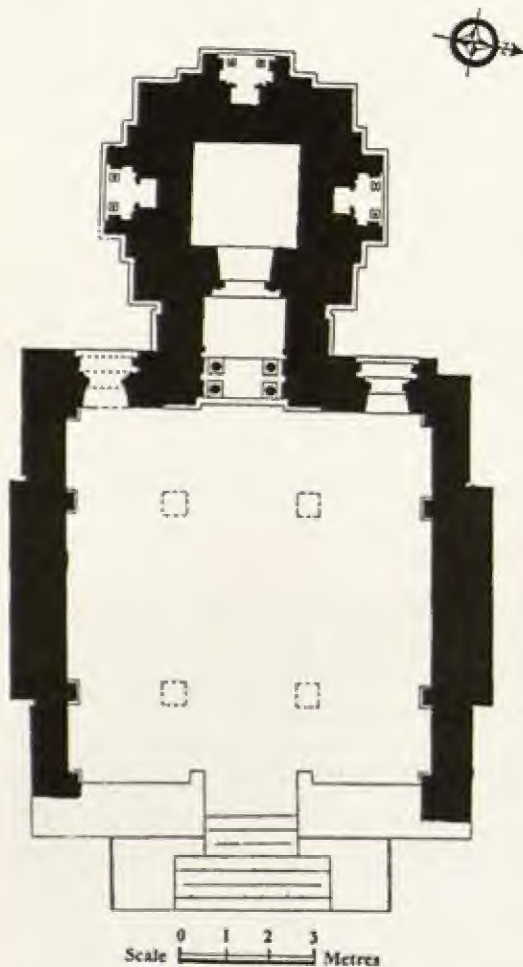
66 ANCIENT TEMPLE (NAND BABOUR) TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT LAND (THALORA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Udhampur; **TEHSIL** : Ramnagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Thalora (Lat. 32° 45' N; Long. 75° 09' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-6/65-C.1 dated 07.09.1965
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Udhampur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Assignable to tenth-eleventh century A.D., the temple stands on a rectangular base. It consists of three *garbhagrihas* each preceded by an *antarala* attached to a common *mandapa*. The ceiling of the *mandapa* rested on fluted columns decorated with pot and foliage.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The temple is situated on the right side of Udhampur-Dhar road.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Shamlat Deh
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** :



67 GROUP OF TEMPLES (KIRAMCHI)

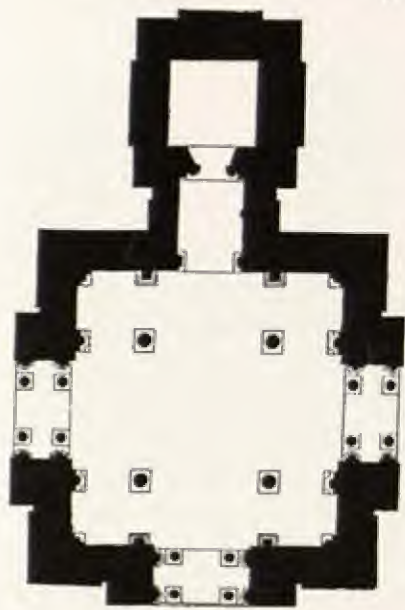
1. **DISTRICT** : Udampur; **TEHSIL** : Udampur
2. **LOCALITY** : Kiramchi (Lat. 32° 53' N ; Long. 75° 07' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.3-2/56-C.I dated 23.5.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Udampur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Assignable to eighth-ninth century A.D., this group consists of five temples. Three have been constructed on a common platform and the remaining two on a separate platform. Four temples face east and the smaller temple faces west. The four temples comprise of *garbhagriha* with curvilinear *sikhara* and an *antarala* with *sukanasika*.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monument lies 50 km. northeast of Jammu on Jammu-Srinagar road.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** :



PLAN
Temple No. 1



Temple No. 1



Scale 0 1 2 3 Metres

PLAN

Temple No. 2



Temple No. 2



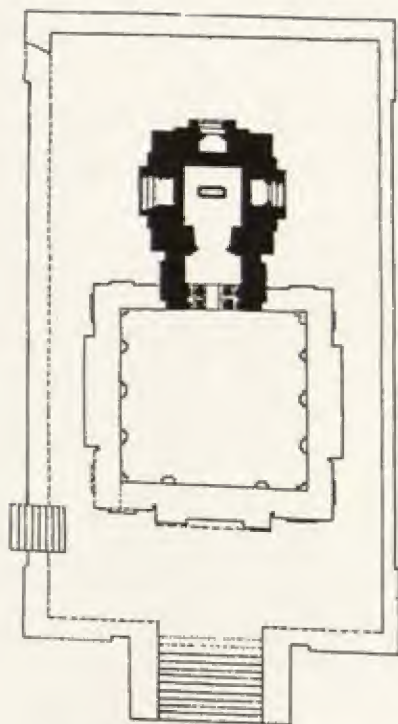
Scale 0 1 2 Metres

PLAN

Temple No. 3



Temple No. 3



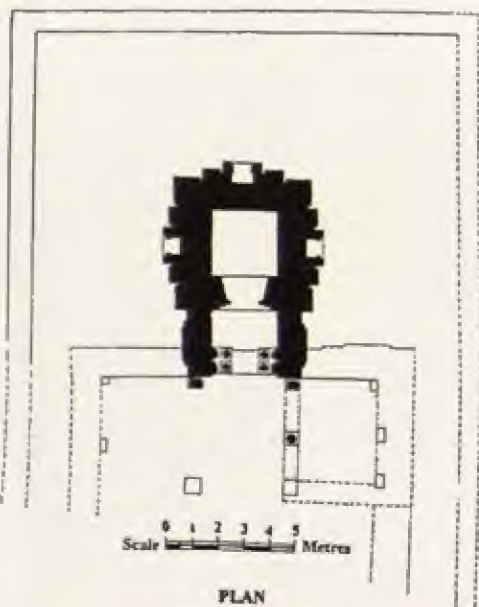
Scale : 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Metres

PLAN

Temple No. 4



Temple No. 4



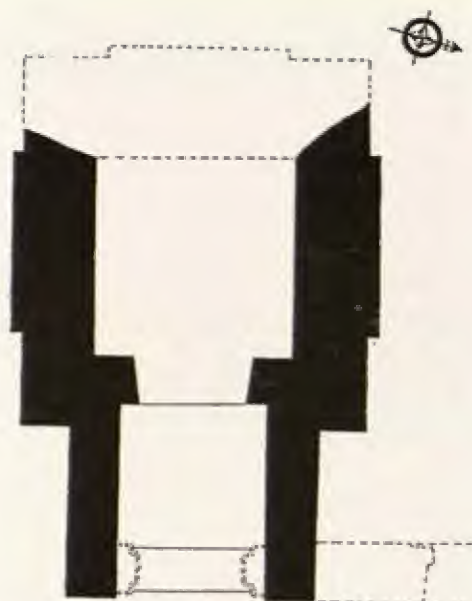
Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 Metres

PLAN

Temple No. 5



Temple No. 5



Scale 0 1 2 Metres

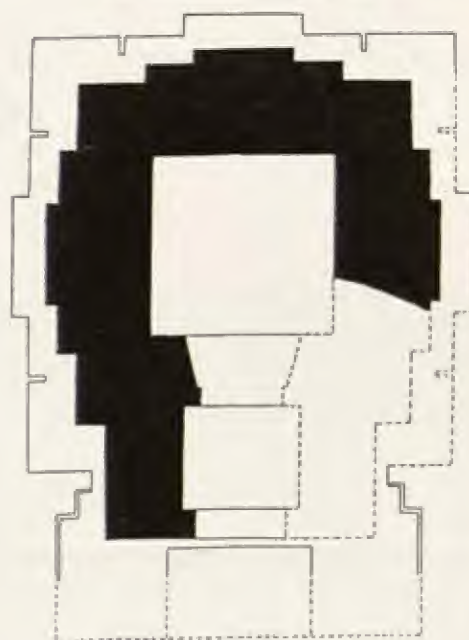
PLAN

Temple No. 6



Temple No. 6

Scale 0 1 2 Metres



Scale 0 1 2 Metres

PLAN

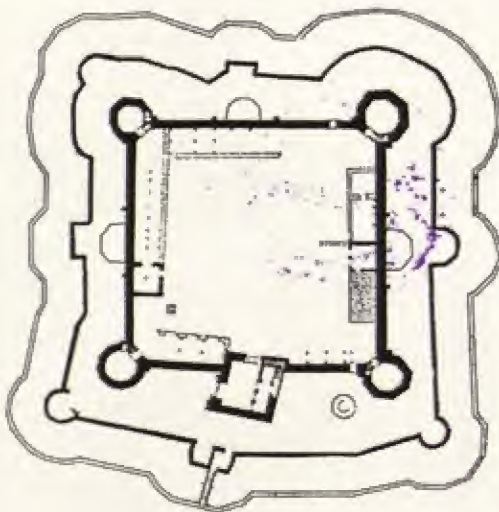
Temple No. 7



Temple No. 7

68 ANCIENT FORT ATTRIBUTED TO RAJA SUCHET SINGH AND SAMADHI OF QUEEN OF RAJA SUCHET SINGH (RAMNAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Udhampur; **TEHSIL** : Ramnagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Ramnagar (Lat. 32° 48' N ; Long. 75° 19' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.2/8/76-M dated 11.01.1979
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Udhampur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : **Ancient fort attributed to Raja Suchet Singh** : This fort, square in plan, was built by Raja Suchet Singh (A.D. 1801-1844) with polygonal bastions to support its four corners.
Samadhi of Rani of Raja Suchet Singh : This *samadhi* was built by Raja Ranbir Singh, nephew of Raja Suchet Singh, at the spot where the Rani performed *sati* after the death of her husband Raja Suchet Singh in 1844. The complex consists of a main shrine with painted walls.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The fort and *samadhi* are situated in the plains of Ramnagar valley.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Only *samadhi* is in the worship.
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Ram Chandra Kak, *Antiquities of Basohli and Ramnagar* (New Delhi 1972).



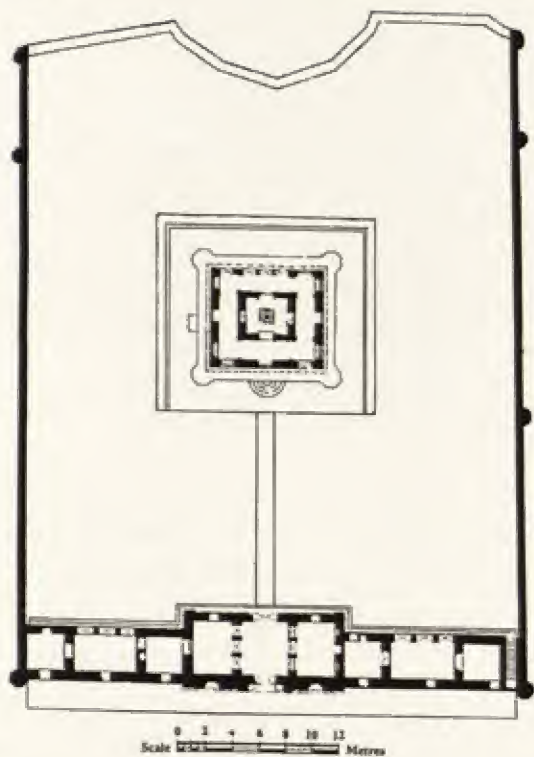
Scale 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 Metres

PLAN

Ancient Fort



Ancient Fort



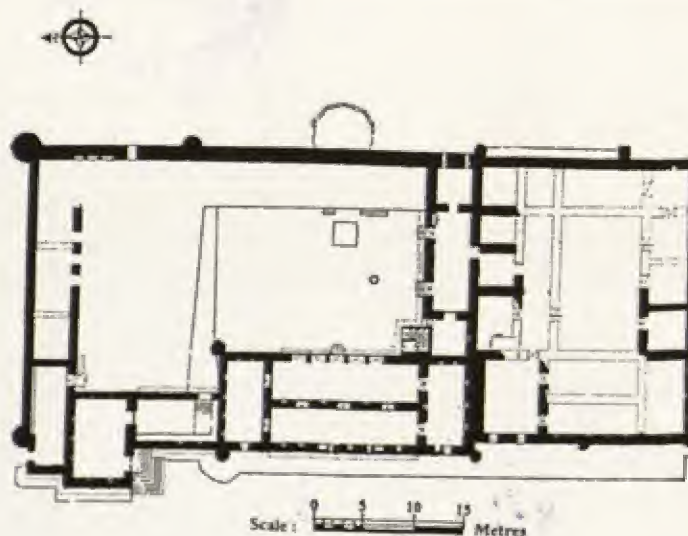
Samadhi of Rani of Raja Suchet Singh



Samadhi of Rani of Raja Suchet Singh

69 ANCIENT PALACE ATTRIBUTED TO RAJA SUCHET SINGH (RAMNAGAR)

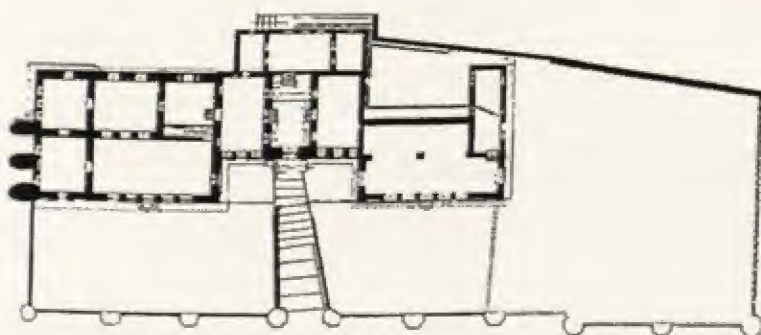
1. **DISTRICT** : Udhampur; **TEHSIL** : Ramnagar
 2. **LOCALITY** : Ramnagar (Lat. 32° 48' N ; Long. 75° 19' E)
 3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.2/8/76-M dated 11.01.1979
 4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jammu; **BUS STATION** : Udhampur
 5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : **Old Palace (Purana Mahal)** : The Purana Mahal was built by Raja Suchet Singh (A.D. 1801-1844) The palace is a fairly big complex of rooms rising to three storeys having high walls and watch towers at regular intervals. The walls of the rooms are decorated with stucco work and painted with floral designs. The wooden ceilings are also decorated.
- Nawa Mahal complex** : Nawa Mahal complex was built by Raja Ram Singh, son of Raja Ranbir Singh. It comprises an inner courtyard surrounded by rooms with two entrances facing each other.
- Shish Mahal complex** : The Shish Mahal complex was built by Raja Ram Singh (A.D. 1801-1844). It comprises two forecourts having *burjis* at corners. Behind these are halls and rooms flanked on either side of the central passage. To the left of the entrance are Darbar Hall, Shish Mahal and Rang Mahal. To the right is an arcaded verandah with rooms in the rear. The Darbar hall has scenes of mural paintings depicting themes from the Ramayana, Bhagwata and other *Puranas*, besides battle scenes connected with Raja Suchet Singh. Adjoining the Darbar hall is Shish Mahal with its walls decorated with fine glass work arranged in various designs and later lithographs. The walls of Rang Mahal adjoining Shish Mahal are decorated with mirrors and mural paintings arranged in panels depicting scenes of *Nayikas*, *Raginis* and *Krishna-lila*, besides hunting and court scenes.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The palaces are situated on a low hillock on the left bank of Ramnagar Khad.
 7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
 8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
 9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
 10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Ram Chandra Kak, *Antiquities of Basohli and Ramnagar* (New Delhi 1972).



PLAN
Old Palace

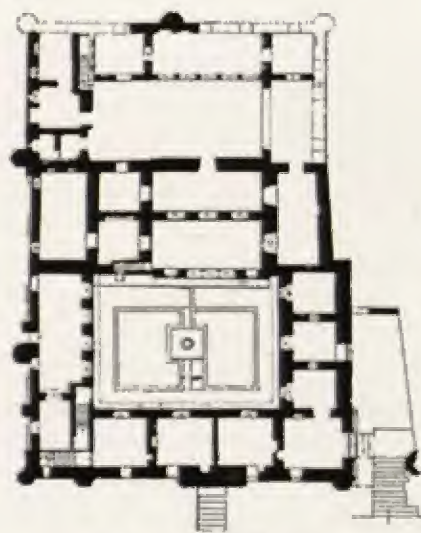


General view of the palace



Scale 0 5 10 Metres

Plan
Sheesh Mahal



Scale 0 5 10 Metres

PLAN
Nawa Mahal

ERRATA

Read

- (p.38) **Aliabad Sarai** Airport - **Srinagar** in place of **Leh**
- (p.48) **Payar temple** is assignable to *circa* **tenth century**
- (p.53) **Kathi Darwaza** - as per the Persian inscription on gate it was built in
A.H. 1006 (A.D. 1597-98) by the orders of the king Akbar
- (pp. 17-23 and 66) Airport - **Jammu** in place of **Srinagar**

PRINCIPAL MONUMENTS AND SITES IN SRINAGAR CIRCLE

50 0 50 100 150 Km.

C H I N A

TRIBAL
TERRITORY

GILGIT

CHILAS

GILGIT
WAZARAT

JAMMU & KASHMIR

MUZAFFARABAD

WULAR LAKE
NARANAG

BARAMULA
USHKURA

BURZAHOM
HARWAN

SRINAGAR

BUNIYAR

PATTAN

PANDRETHAN

PAYAR

AVANTIPUR

SEMTHAN

PUNCH

ANANTNAG

MIRPUR

RIASI

AMBARAN

AKHNOOR
(Manda)

KIRAMCHI

UDHAMPUR

JAMMU

BASOHLI

KATHUA

HIMACHAL PRADESH

PUNJAB

CATALOGUES

Kewal Singh

"A book that is shut is but a block"

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MONUMENTS/SITES - ●
MODERN TOWN - ■

